

The Golden Trade: 1623

O R,

A discouery of the Riuers Gambra, and
the Golden Trade of the Aethiopians. 4

ALSO,

*The Commerce with a great blacke Mer-
chant, called Buckor Sano, and his report of the
houles couered with Gold, and other strange
observations for the good of our
owne countrey;*

Set downe as they were collected in trauelling, part of
the yeares, 1620. and 1621.

By Richard Johnson, Gentleman. K

LONDON,

Printed by Nicholas Okes, and are to be sold by
Nicholas Bourne, dwelling at the entrance
of the Royall Exchange, 1623.

the Golden Trade:

A chronicle of the River Campagna, and
the Golden Trade of the Tiber.

1844.

The Common People of the Campagna,
and the Golden Trade of the Tiber,
from the time of the Goths to the
beginning of the 19th century.

2. The Golden Trade of the Tiber.

3. The Royal Exchange, 1844.

TO THE RIGHT VVORSHIPFVLL, SIR

WILLIAM St. JOHN Knight, Gouernour of the Countries of Ginney, and Binney: Sr. Allen Apsley Knight, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and Deputy Gouernour as a forsayd: Sr. Thomas Button Knight, and other the Noble Knights, and Gentlemen, aduenturers for the sayd Countries of Ginney, and Binney.

Honorable Gentlemen:

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The Global Trade:

A Different Face of the Retail Giants, The
Global Retailers

The Consumers' Will to Buy
Changes from Place to Place
Places consumers with the
highest income in the
lowest consumption
countries

China is the
biggest
market

China

China's
consumers
are
buying
in the
countries
with
the
lowest
prices

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priuiledges as to your wisedome should
be most approueable; But such are the
turbulent spirits of some men, that no
curtesies can win faire correspondency,
but as profest enemies to the ingenious
search of worthy minded Gentlemen,
proclaime warres against their indeuors,
if they tend to merchandizing, thereby
intermeddling (as they terme it) to dis-
couer their secret mistery, although in
their particulars to begin such an inter-
prise, they can no wayes paralell the
meanest of your true experience and
well grounded desigments, but it might
haue bin hop'd, that there would haue
beene some better respect towards you,
in regard of your persons, and not to
deale in that nature as to euery ordinary
Gentleman, or other by them employed,
by whose industry after the way is opened
to any profitable businesse, and that bee
bath made plaine the discouery, then
they

they doe finde occasion to cavill and turne
them off, and presently imploy seruants
of their owne, many times very unsiting,
in regard they will not requite deserts, nor
allow of any society in an apparant way
of gaine: All which is indeuored towards
you, for whilſt you haue bin suffered to
disburſe your monies in the firſt discou-
ering, and as it were beating and laying o-
pen the way, where and how this Golden
Trade ſhould riſe, you haue quietly paſt
one, but now there can be no more cauſions,
but that the profit plainly appeares, what
complaints haue bin fram'd? what combi-
nation and plotting together? It beſtim to
awyd ſuſpition, the face of ſimplicity, the
honest Country-man hath bin made the
iſtrument to bring about the incroaching
gaine they aymed at: That it may there-
fore appeare, how the firſt grounds of this
hopefull busiſſe by you were layd, and
how you haue ſeconded one loſſe by ano-

MOZAOL CHANDR

ther

ther, and how needfull and necessary it is,
that you should now proceede to follow
what is begun, and make vse of what you
so deare haue payd for; I haue written
this Discourse out of my owne carefull ob-
seruation, in the time of my imployment
for you, that you might(if you please) see
what you haue done, and what(if it please
God to blesse the courses) you are like to do,
which may not onely incourage you, but in-
uite other Gentlemen of your Ranke, to
associate with you, to follow and proceede
vpon this hopefull enterprize, wherein in-
tending faithfully, in demonstrating the
truth, to manifest the zeale and seruice I
must euer owe you, humbly craving par-
don, I remaine

Your deuoted Servant,

RICHARD IOBSON.



The Invitement to this golden Trade,
 shewing the cause of the first vnderta-
 king it, and orderly proceedings
 therin.

T hath beene the vsuall course
 (for the most part,) of such as
 trauaile Forraine parts, in the
 obseruing and setting downe
 such things as they see, to neg-
 leet the noting of what is held
 publike, in regard that after
 the whole Company, be they
 60. 40. or but ten together, haue taken perfect view,
 it stands conceited, the same is as well manifest to
 our whole Country, whereby diuerse times, many
 things worthy of note here at home, to such as take
 pleasure in reading of other mens aduentures, and
 delight in variety of other nations, are either quite
 left out, or slited in so poore a manner, as the Rea-
 der goes away vnsatified: I hauing receiued this
 caueat from that worthy gentleman, Mr. *Samuel Purchas*, who is so dilligent a searcher, and setteth
 forth of all our English trauailes, of whose true in-
 dustry those great volymes he hath publisht to the
 world,

world, shalbe perpetuall witness, spending therein
(as he rightly termeth it) his talent for his Coun-
tries seruice, and being likewise incouraged by him,
after he had seene and read my iournall, breefly rela-
ting each dayes particular, in my trauailes, into this
great and spacious Country : whereof by Gods
grace I entend to write, laying as it were a com-
mande vpon me, not to conceale that, which by
publishing may first tend, vnto the aduancement of
Gods glory, and next vndoubtedly the honor,
wealth, and preferment of our owne nation: Like-
wise hauing beene still earnestly inuited by all sorts
of people, and especially by some of worthy note,
(as occasions haue fallen out at any time, whereby
I haue beene drawne into discourse of these tra-
uailes) that I ought not, nor might not without of-
fence leaue vnpublished, that which doth proffer
so apparent hopes of so great a golden Trade,
which at this time seemes so needfull, that by the
generall complaint of our great want, the earth hath
shut vp her rich bowels toward vs in other places,
the rather to enuite vs to seeke after that, which
lies as it were vnder our noses, in respect of other
travailes, and hath beene left as a concealed busi-
ness, vntell our time of neede, that then it might
be more effectually followed, and more seriously
regarded : For apparent proofes whereof, first
there is no Historian but will accord, that in all
ancient Histories discoursing of the inward parts
of *Africa*, assuredly alwayes called by the name of
Ethiopia, it hath beene noted for the golden region,
in the whole conquests of *Alexander*, as *Quintus*
Curtius sets it downe, he onely had a great desire to
visit

visit these parts of *Ethiopia*, but never came there: The Romans likewise, careful Relaters of their great victories, doe speake little of the interior parts of *Affrica*, their greatest entrance being in the wars of *Ingurth*, and in pursuite of him, onely mention is made, of a great desire they had to search the South parts, in regard they were thereunto invited, by those rich and golden armes, they found those blacke people to come against them withall, where of so many golden shields, were carried to their famous City, in their so glorious triumphs, but in their discouries they had no successe: Returning with the losse of most of their people, in regard as is alleaged, they met with diuersc drie and sandy deserts to passe, wherein as many were lost and ouerwhelmed, so againe the parching heate, and continuall droughth was cause of the perishing of many others, and intorced their returne, without any satisfaction.

The selfe same causes continue still, for which we neede not search written booke, but talke or discourse with any Marchant of this City of London, who haue yearly trade and commerse in *Barbary*, being the nearest parts of *Affrica*, adioyning vnto vs, and many times from our Country, into their principall Harbours, runne in twelue dayes, and in the like time againe, from them to vs, and inquire of them, whence the *Moore* of *Barbary* hath that rich gold, he makes his Chequens of, and they will tell you, there is no gold growing, within the confines of *Morocco*, or *Fesse*, at least that is knowne, The trade of or made vsse of, but that the great abundance of the Moores in that rich gold they haue, is fetcht and brought into ^{in Barbary for} their gold.

the Country, by the naturall inhabitants, for which they vndergo great trauailes, onely by land where- in they do passe great desertes of sand, with much danger, as appeares by the losse they receiue many yearees, of diuerse both of their people, and Cam- mels, yet so commodious is their trade, and fol- lowed with such great dilligence and gouernment, that amongst themselves, none are admitted but principall persons, and by especiall order, without entertaining any other nation, what respect or fa- miliarity so euer, they haue gained amongst them.

This in effect hath beene the sole ground, to at- taine vnto that knowledg, which I presume here to write for my Countries seruice, wherein duety es- pecially requires me, to manifest the care and dil- ligence, of those noble and worthy Gentlemen, who are the grounds, and originals of this hope- full worke, vnto whom these my labours, as their owne proper rights are dedicated, whose vertues ayming at good actions, in this our blessed and peacefull time, and cessation from those sea affaires, they were wont to be busied in summond them vp, to inquire and make search after the goldnest hopes, and vpon good grounded conferances with such principall Merchants of *Barbary* as their wisdomes could make choyse of, attaine some better satisfa- ction, to their former knowledge of the Moore of *Barbarsos* Marchandizing, as I lightly haue toucht before, wherein their practise and true understand- ing in the Mathematiques assured them, the Moors vnkowne trauaile must be to the South-west, if o- ther wayes our Quotidian trade, into all and euery part of the Mediterrane sea, must needes haue had

some

(5)

some or other intelligence. And therefore uniting
themselves together, concluded vpon a lawfull and
warrant-able course to undergo the search of this
golden trade, by the South-parts, and to aduenture
vpon those promising riuers, that fall into the
maine Ocean, on the South-west side, wherein it
now requires, I should briefly relate, the manner of
their proceeding.

In the yeare 1618. in the month of September, they
set forth a ship called the *Catherine*, burthen 120.
ton, and in her inployd on *George Thompson* a man
about fifty yeares of age, who had lived many years
a Marchant in *Barbary*, the carcazon of goods he
carried with him amounted vnto 1856 l. 19 s. 2 d: The first voy-
hauing his instructions from the Gouernour and ^{age.}
Company to enter in the Riuer of *Gambra*, and
with such shallopes, as hee had, and were thought
conuenient for him, to follow his trade, and to dis-
eouer vp the Riuer, leauing the shippe in a secured
Harborough: All which in his part being carefully
performed, in his absence, through the ouermuch
trust of our English hearts, and faire familiarity
wee vse to all nations, with whom we are in amity,
the shippe was betrayde, and euery man left in her,
his throat cut, by a few poore dejected *Portingals* The ship taken
and *Molatos*, whom they gaue free recourse aboord, by the vagrant
being onely banisht people, and for the most runna- *Portingali*, and
gados from their Country, as when I come more
particularly to write of them, will more fitly be
deliuered: *Thompson* vpon intelligence, being got-
ten farre vppe into the Riuer, and finding the in-
habitants to vse him curteously, with the Kings
allowance of the Country, seated himselfe vpon

The second
voyage.

the land, and thorough the kindness of the inhabitants, neere those parts where the shippe was lost, some of the English who came downe from *Thompson*, where safely conueighed many dayes trauaile ouer land, vntill they found meanes, to meeete with shipping to transport them home, with their woefull tidings: Whereupon the noble Aduenturers, with all expedition set forth a Pinnace of fifty tunnes, called the *S. John*, and in her a new supply of goods, and direction to *Thompson*, either for his repaire, withall his Company home, or as he did affect his trade, or had hope of his discouery, to make vse of those goods, and abide there: He vtterly refused to come away, and therefore sent away the *S. John*, who for that they came in an vnseasonable time, which then experience made them vnderstand, and thorough some other abuses, which more conueniently elsewhere I shall set downe, which losse of many of her men returned, and as little comfort of gaine to the Aduenturers, onely hopefull letters from *Thompson*, inuiting them to a new supply, and by the next season to send vnto him a shippe and pinnace, with some especiall commodity hee made mention of, confidently affirming, they should no wayes doubt of a hopefull discouery, where the Moores of *Barbary* traded, and a valewable returne for their losses sustained, promising in the meane time, which such company as he had left with him, being in all onely eight persons, in his small boate to search vp the Riuers, which hee attempted in a payre of Oares, takeing onely two of his owne Company with him, the rest people

people of the Country, which whom hee past vp the Riuier, and got to *Tinda*, a place hee aymed at; in hope to haue had conference with a blacke Merchant, called *Buckor Sano*; (of whom I shall haue cause to speake in the Relation of my owne trauailes) fayling of him, for that hee was then in his trauailes within the land, hee stayd not many houres aboue, how-be-it in that time, hee receiued such intelligence of the trade hee lookt after, that such an extasie of ioy possest him, as it is and hath beene aleadged against him, that growing more peremptory then he was wont, and seeming to gouerne with more contempt, by a quarrell falling out amongst them one of his Company Capraine *Thompson* slew him, to the vtter losse of what he had attaind *Thompson slaine.*

And now I returne to the worthy Aduenturers who little distrusting this mishap, notwithstanding *Thompson* was slaine in March, whereof they could haue no intelligence: In October after beeing a conuenient season set forth againe a shipp and Pinnace, the shipp called the *Syon*, burthen 200. The third voytune, and the *S. John* a Pinnace of 50 tunne: age.

In

In this shippe it pleased them to imploy mee the present wrighter, and now what doeth incewe of this discourse; is written from mee either as an eye witness, or what I haue received from the Country people, and none but such, as were of esteeme, and as my confidence assures, would deliuer no false thing, as where I come to speake of the blacke people in particular, may be more aptly conceiued. The 25. of October 1620. wee set sayle from *Dart-mouth*, the 4. of Nouember, when the day appeared we were vp with the Iland of *Launceot*, and the next day by noone, past the Canary Iland, and had layd all that land the 17. of Nouember, we came to an anckor in the Riuier of *Gambra*, hauing had some occasion of stay by the

The whole way from England to the Riuier, runne in 20. dayes.

And to auoide inconueniences, by intermingling one thing with another, to set downe each particular as they presented themselues: I haue thought it most acceptable to the Reader, to diuide my discourse into particular heads, the more aptly to bee understood, wherein I thinke it fit to beginne with the description of the Riuier, with the limit and bounds thereof, so farre as we haue seene, likewise what opinion experience makes mee hold for the continuance thereof, and how necessary it is, to bee searcht into for aduancing the *Golden Trade*, with a relation what we find liuing therein, which may serue for sustenance, and maintaine the Traueller, next the severall sorts of people, inhabiting

The particulars handled in this booke.

ting vpon the land, Blackmen alias Mandingos, or Ethiopians, Fulbys, and the vagrant Portingall, with the manner of their liues, buildings, and fortifications, the state of their Kings, and the title of other Commaunders, and their manner of life. The gouernment of the *Mary-bucke* or *Bissareas*, the discourse of their Religion, and seperations from the rest, and course of trading, and therein speaking of their Iuliettos or Merchants, with the Relation of my meeting with *Buckor Sano*, a great blacke Merchant, and commerce with him; Their Iuddies or Fidlers, and manner of meeting, with the discourse of circumcision, and report of their diuell Ho-re, what manner of trads are amongst the common people, their order for tilling the ground, and seuerall sorts of graine, and other plants in use amongst them, and therewith an ample Relation of the times and seasons of the yeare, when those great stormes of thunder and lightning, with a abundance of raine do fal, the vnwholsomens of the ayre in those times and what naturall reasons may be alledged aswell for those contagious times, as also to auoyde the inconueniences that haue formerly by most of our nations beeene fallen vnto: Againe what variety of wilde beasts aswell offensive, and rauenous, as also such as are for the sustenance and comfort of those as trauaile, we find the Country replenished with, thereunto adioyning what land foule is likewise there, the abundance of both, which kinds are alwayes at hand to mend the dyet of any ingenious looker out; and with a briefe conclusion from my selfe, I shut vp my discourse vnto which seuerally I now proceed: & first to the Riuier.

The description of the Riuers.

THIS Riuer, whereof I now take in hand, (by Gods grace) to write, is situate in the latitude of 13 degrees and $\frac{1}{2}$, by all or the most part of Mappes and Cardes, and by some called, by the name of *Gambia*, by others *Gamba*, and by another sort set downe *Gambra*, to which latter name being most frequent, I doe apply my selfe, for by the naturall inhabitants, either belowe in the mouth of it, neither it aboue to the farthest I haue trauelled, being vpon the truest accompt I could keepe, some 320 leagues, or 960 miles, could I euer heare any proper name, but only the word *Gee*, which in their language, they vse to all riuers, and waters: It hath one sole entrance, which in the very mouth, is about some 4 leagues broad, and in the channell 3 fadome water, at the least, without any barre, contrary to the setting of it formerly forth, where it is generally noted to haue a barre, and much shoter water then we haue found: After we are run some 4 leagues in, it doth spread it selfe, into so many riuers, bayes, and creekes, that for the space of some 30 leagues, vnto a Towne called *Tackro valley*, it is so intricate, that many moneths might be spent to search each particular within that limit; but for that my occasion of writing, is grounded vpon the great hopes, and expectations, that are from aboue I entend not to make any stay there, but refer what is to be sayd, vntil I speake of the inhabitants, only, as I proceed to let you know, that the maine channell, is not to be mistaken, except within the limit afore-

aforesayde, and then also thorough great neglect,
or rather some wilfull ignorance.

Thus with a faire streme, this braue riuer shoo-
teth in flowing from his mouth, into the land, neare
vpon 200 leagues, vnto a Towne called Saracondz,
or some little aboue, & that is the vttermost bounds
of his flowing, euен in the lowest season of the
yeare: For as in all riuers, running into the sea, the
increase of the inland waters, occasioned by raines,
or snowes, doe abate of the seas in draught; so
much more, in this great Riuer, who swels vpright
30 foote, obseruing one due time, and season of the
yeare for ever, must the seas force in those swelling
times, be mightely driven backe, whereby a cer-
taine knowledge is attaingd, which are the settled
times, to be followed earnestly, to meeke with no
impediment, in passing vp, which impediment, is
only want of water to passe ouer flats, which in
the lowest season of the yeare, in certaine places,
are met withall, as is commonly seene, in all ri-
uers, of such mighty inlets, which bankes as it
were being past, presently a faire passable Riuer
continues, for many leagues; and as we expect our
seasons of Winter, and Sommer, so do these inha-
bitants these times of floods, occasioned by aboun-
dance of raine, which raines alwayes proceed forth
of the South-east, and haue their beginnings, much
sooner in the inland, then at the Riuers mouth, so
as in those parts, where we haue had aboade, they
begin to fall in the latter end of May, and at the
Riuers mouth, not vntill the end of June: These
raines continue very violent, for three moneths,
comming downe with great winds, and very much

These are all
more largely
written of,
where the vil-
lage of the
ground is han-

thunder, and lightning, not perpetually, but as we say, in suddaine gustes, and stormes, the violence whereof being ouerpassed, the people continue their labour, as where I write of their manner of Tillage, is more largely set downe, as also a more free discription of these contagious times: The increase of the Riuier likewise, in the beginning of the yeare, before any raine is seene to fall where we aboade, did make it probable, that raine wastaken, within the land, before we tasted any, all which affirms the great inlet of this hopefull Riuier, and giues an assurance, that it is passable, if times and seasons be obserued, and with dilligence followed, with boates, and vessels fitted accordingly, as experience in trauelling it already so farre, may some wayes warrant a sufficient director.

Next to shew a continuance of this great streame, when we had rowed beyond the ebbing and flowing, and 12. dayes against the currant, which wee traualled in the moneth of Ianuary, when the water was at the lowest of his ncurishment, and then the shole we met withall, and stopped our further proceeding, had 9. inches water, which shalownesse

We were 10 of our owne company, that went beene an able company together, being onely 10. vp in a shallop, of vs, and likewise had had prouision of tooles and 4 Blacke that I hired to wherewithall, and beene assured of a commodius trade, and so friendly a people to conuerse withall, as after we found, any encouragement would haue made vs worke a gret thorough that little distance, and being past that place, the riuier shewed himselfe againe, with faire promising, so farre as wee had occasion to looke, neare a league, and how far he

he might so continue, we are ignorant, and in those places aboue did we see sea-horses, whose nature requires deep waters, as where I write at large of him, you may better perceiue, likewise the higher still, more stote of Crocodiles, which addes incouragement of the largenesse of the Riuers, and likewise a faire breadth betweene the shores: I follow these probabilities, to encourage the farther search of the Riuer, which diligently followed, may even in one season, giue a full satisfaction to the forward Aduenturer, and if it so fall out, we can meete with any towne aboue, standing by the Riuer side, it will assuredly proue a commodious place, to make our aboade in, to take the aduantage of the seasonable times, and to make returns, to, and againe, as ex-perience must leade, to the greatest aduantage. And for trade there is no question, but a manuall recourse would be vnto vs, which is already testified, in that so many hundreds of them came downe vnto vs, to the remote place where we were enforced to stay, building them houses of reeds on both sides the shore, and the recourse still more, and more increasing, in so much as we had intelligence, the people were comming, from a great Towne called *Laye* in their language, and wee doe conceaue it to be *Gago*, if wee had beeene furnisht with commodities enough for them, and likewise knowne the seasonable times for our passage in the Riuer, and conuenient Harbourough for our safer aboade; and why may not the towne they call *Mumbar*, which they say is but 6. dayes iourney from the place we stayed at, according to their tra-uaile, which in the discourse of the people I after

These places
are more largely
written of when
I set downe the
manner of our
trade, at the
beginning of
the Riuer.

lay downe, be likewise vpon the Riuers, if so , how great an aduantage, might it bring vnto vs, if wee were minded to stay there, when the Moore of *Barbary* come, for at this towne the Carauan from *Barbary* doth stay and abide, we know their whole trade is for gold, but what quantity they haue here, or what people it is, they trade withall, we are as yet ignorant, and this aduenture vp the riuer, would vndoubtedly discouer, that the gold is there, wee are aslured of, hauing battred, and had trade for some, and vpon triall the same in goodnessc, that *Barbary* affords our Countries, hauing the riuer to friend, we should be able, though but few of vs, to defend our selues, from the rage of the *Barbary* Moore, if he should attempt any thing against vs, for vndoubtedly, when he shall see vs entered into his trade, he will appose what may be , to affront vs ; And althongh I haue beene promised safe de- fence, by the country people, yet a boat is a certaine retreat, and the Riuer a constant friend , to trust vnto.

Againe, what know we, whither the Riuer may bring vs within the confines of those people, who will not be seene, and are those to whom our salte doeth passe, of whom in the relation of the Coun-try, in his place, as it followeth I write, and if it be as in all descriptions that are set out , it is layd downe, that the Riuer of *Senega*, and this Riuer do meete, yet cannot be in any probability, but a few dayes iourney, aboue the place, and heigh, we haue already beene at, must needes reach to it, and no doubt afterwards , that which affordes two such branches, must containe within himselfc, a faire and

and promising straeme, which may take head from some great and large lake aboue, such as is described, to be about Gago, and if any such place should be found, what vse or profit might arise, cannot but promise a hopefull expectation.

And lastly, if the inhabitants aboue, be enemies amongst themselves, as we see in the mouth of the Riuier, and heare likewise of them, what aduantage our force in the Riuier, may worke, will easily be considered, in regard they haue not the vse of any boates, aboue where it ebbes and flowes, so farre as we haue hetherunto beeene, which is about 120. leagues, or 360. miles, which we were trauelling, as I haue sayd before, onely 12. dayes, wherein is to be vnderstood, we laboured not the whole day, but setting forward so soone as it was day light, we continued working vntill 9. or 10. of the clocke, resting the heate of the day, and againe from 3. vntill the euening shut in, and not at all in the night when it was coolle, and conuenient, for avoyding of trees sunke, rockes, and sholes, which in the day time we could see, and haue now taken notice of, and perfectly writ downe, that vpon any second attempt, we may be much bolder, and thereby aske lessertime for performance; howbeit our returne downward, for those 12. dayes traauile, was in a. and God be praised, both going, comming, and staying there, without sicknesse, or losse of any one man; Nay more (to our great comfort wee found) the higher we went, the more healthfull our bodies.

And it is likely, if townes were found againe, neare the Riuier, they do so continue, for from Baraonda, whither the Riuier flowed, we never had, nor saw

The Country
people haue no
boates or Ca-
noes aboue the
ebbing and
flowing.

We laboured to
get vp the Ri-
uer onely 7.
houres in 12.

No townes
neare the River
side after wee
past the ebbing
and flowing.

(15)

of any Towne, or plantation, nor recourse of any people vnto vs, but what we sent for, neither shew of any boate, onely some two, or three bundles of Palmett leaues, we found bound vptogether, which our Blackes would tell vnto vs, some of the people had made shift to passe the riuer vpon, so as our passage then must needes afford more discouragement to the Actors, then any that can, (by Gods grace) happen hereafter, for we were discouraged, that the people aboue were of a bad condition, if we could passe vnto them, which the inhabitants held, as impossible, in regard they did affirme, the riuer was full of trees suncke, and drifts, wee should meete withall, and our time in passing, being vncertaine, our prouision which was small, might saile vs, and poorely (God knowes) we were prouided of those materials, that would haue helpt to maintaine that principall, in respect the place, and way affordeth it; and what experience hereafter, can direct in that kind to doe, which being good comforts, and encouragers to the Aduenturer, I will not by any meanes leaue vnwritten.

There is abounding in this Riuier, who are bred and liue therein, two sorts especiall, as I may terme them monstrous, the one deuouring as the people report, and the other daungerous, as I haue found: The deuouring is the *Crocodile* or *Alegathia*, because they carry one, and the same resemblance, but doubtlesse, I am perswaded, there is no other Crocodile, but such as wee haue seene in this Riuier, whom the people call by the name of *Bumbo*; sundry times when we haue driuen them from the shore, where they haue beene lying in the morning, or otherwise

The Description of the Crocodile, whom the Country people call Bumbo.

therwile forth of the water, when wee haue obserued the print they leaue behind them, vpon the soft sand, we haue found by measure of rule, his whole length, from the point of his nose, to the end of his tayle, containe thirty three foote; The people of the Country, stand in such dread of these, that they dare not wash their hands in the great Riuers, much lesse, offer to swimme, or wade therein, reporting vnto vs many lamentable stories, how many of their friends, and acquaintance haue beene devoured by them: neither do they at any time bring any of their Cattle, to passe the Riuer, as within ebbing, and flowing, they haue diuerse occasions to doe, but with great dread, and ceremony: for at all Townes within that compasse, they haue small boats, which we call Canoos, to ferry ouer withall, which cannot receiue a liue beefe, onely some ffe or sixe of the people: but when they passe a beefe ouer, he is led into the water, with a rope to his hornes, whereby one holds him close to the boate, and another taking vp his tayle, holds in the like manner; the Priest, or Mary-bucke, stands ouer the middle of the beast, praying and spitting vpon him, according to their ceremonies, charming the Crocodile, and another againe by him, with his bow and arrowes ready drawne, to expect when the Crocodile will ceaze, and in this manner, if there be twenty at a time, the passe them one after another, never thinking them safe, vntill they be on the toppe of the Riuer bancke: One thing more, to shew the feare they haue of him, when I was going in my discouery vp the Riuer; hauing as I sayde, onely nine of our owne people with me, I did hir

How the people
do feare him.

The manner
they passe their
cattle ouer the
Riuer, for feare
of Bumbo.

Blacke-men, as I had occasion to vse them, to serue as Interpreters, likewise to send abroade, and to helpe to row, and get vp the boate, so that when I came to passe the flowing, and to goe all against the currant, I did furnish my selfe, of towre able Black-men: the first place we found astiffe gut to resist vs, the water being not aboue fourte foote deepe, for speedier and more easier passing, our men went into the water, and laying hands, some one the one side of the boate, and some likewise on the other, waded along, and led her through, which we found a good refreshing; the Riuier being sweete and cleare, was comfortable in the heate, by no meanes I could not make any of my blacke people, go out of the boate, denying flatly to go into the water, saying that *Bumbo* would haue them; after some two of these passages, there was another streight, where was a necessity of more hands, so that striping my selfe, I leapt into the water, the Blackes seeing me prepare, seeme much to diswade me, but when they saw me in the water, they presently consulting together, stript themselves, and came likewise in, the busynesse ended, and we all aboord againe, I askt of them the cause made them come in, hauing so earnestly denied it before, they made answere, they had considered amongst themselves, the white man, shine more in the water, then they did, and therefore if *Bumbo* come, hee would surely take vs first, so that after they never refused to go in, yet in all our whole passage, did we never receive any assult, but to the contrary, where we haue seene great companies of them, lying vpon the sands, they haue perpetually auoyded vs, with the same shines,

The Blackes
would not goe
into the Riuier.

Their answere
when they
went in.

shines, that Snakes doe vsē, to auoyde the noyse, and sight of men here, onely boldest to shew himselfe where the water was deepest, and the Blacke people, do not sticke to say, that since the white men haue had to doe in the Riuier, the Crocodile is not so daungerous, as in former times; Againe, whereby it doth appeare, they are more abundantly aboue, whereas he doth naturally smel exceeding sweete, after the manner of muske, so as in all places, where they vsē to come one shore they leaue a sent behind them, that many times we are not able to receive, but inforced to stoppe our nostrils: some three dayes, before wee came to the highest place we stayd at, we beganne to find the Riuier wa-
 ter, which was our daily drinke, to change his rel-
 lish, but after we came there, it had such a sweete
 musky tast, that we not onely refused, to drinke of
 it, but also could not endire, our meate to be drest
 therewith, but sought out springs and freshes, vp-
 on the land, nay more, those great fish which with
 our hookes, we tooke in that place, lost the savor
 they had below, and did tast and relish as the Cro-
 codile smelt, that we vtterly refused, to eate them
 our selues, but bestowed them vpon the people of
 the Country, which received them thankfully; and
 likewise the cry and noyse of them in this place, was
 more then we had heard al the way, for the noyse he
 makes is resembled right to the sound of a deepe
 greet well, with which the great ones call one to
 another, and may be distinctly heard a league, which
 surely argues, the continuance of this hopefull ri-
 uer, and that some great lake aboue may bee the
 nourisher of them.

The strong sent
 of the Croco-
 dile, changing
 the tast of the
 Riuier water, &
 the fish were
 taken in it.

The descripti-
on of the sea-
horse.

The other is the Sea-horse, who in this River do wunderfully abound, and for that the name of Sea-horse is a common word, in regard of the Greene-land voyages, where they vse the same to the Sea-mosses they kill there, who are of contrary shapes, I thinke it fit to describe this fish or beast, or what I may call him, because questionlesse, there was never beast, nor any thing in that kinde, set forth to shewe in these our Countries, that would produce more admiration. He is in fashion of body, a compleate horse, as round buttock'd as a horse of seruice, and in his whole body answerable: his head like vnto a horse with short eares, but palpably appearing which he wags, and stirres, as he shewes himselfe, onely toward his mouth, he growes broade downe like a Bull, and hath two teeth standing right before vpon his lower choppe, which are great and dangerous in regard he strikes with them: his crye, or neighing, directly like a great horse, and hath in the same manner fourt legges, answerable to his body, whereupon hee goes, and wherewith hee likewise swimmeth: as a horse doeth, yet in these is his greatest difference, for they are somewhat shorter in proportion, then horses are, and where they should be round hoofte, it deuides it selfe into fve pawes, vpon euery which hee hath a hoofe, the whole foote, containing a compass of great breadth, as the beast is in growth, insomuch as I haue taken the measure of some prints they leaue, where they walke, of twenty ynces ouer: His manner of feeding likewise, resembles the horse, for although hee live

all

all day in the River, yet every night he goeth
duly on shore, in divers places feeding vpon
their Rice, and Corne, doing the Country peo-
ple much spoyle, but his generall feeding, is vpon
low marsh grounds, where the grasse or sedge is
greene, to which they resort in great companies,
& in those reaches of the River, which haue deepest
water, and lie nearest, and conuenient, to such man-
ner of grounds, do wee alwayes finde greatest
store: in some places, they go a mile from the
shore side to their feede, hauing trackes that are
beaten as hard and palpable, as London high-
way; he returnes by the breake of day to the Ri-
uer, where he is very bold, when our boates come
by, he will hold his head aboue the water, ma-
ny times stoe of them together, and so neare
as within Pistolls shot, snorting, neighing, and
tossing the water, making shewes of great dis-
pleasure, and sometimes attempting it, for in
my paßage too and againe in the River, my
boate was stricken by them threetimes, and one
of the blowes was very daungerous, for he stroke
his tooth quite through, which I was enforced,
with a great deale of dilligence to stoppe, or
it had daungered our sinking; but the hazard
of them may be well auoyded, if men be prouid
ed to shoote at them, when they presse ouer-
bold, which wee could not do, in regard our
allowance of powder was small, and we were dri-
uen to put it to other uses, neither had wee
pecces accordingly, thorough the neglect
of some ill-wishing persons, who deceiued us.

The sea-horse
feedes in the
night vpon the
shere.

The Cowne
people of
blow, by a sea-
horse.

A neglect to be
hereafter, care-
fully provided
for.

the trust the worthy Aduenturers apposed vpon them: In the night, while wee had candle burning, some of them, disturbed by vs, would remaine in the Riuers, and would come staring vp the stremes, snoring, and pressing neare vpon vs, but wee found meanes to send them packing, for breaking a small pece of wood, we would sticke a short candle lighted vpon it, and let it driue with the stremes vpon them, from which they would flie, and make way, with a great deale of horrour, and one note we obserued amongst them, they were alwayes most dangerous, when they had their young with them, which they sometimes leauie on shore, but being in the water, euery female carries her young vpon her backe, so as when she puts vp her head, the young head likewise will looke his share, and where they appeare many heads together, there is as much variety, as from the great horse, to the hunting nagges: the Sea-horse, we found greatest store: when we were likewise past the flowing of the tide, and continued aboue the highest place we were, which still argues, a large and constant Riuer: The people do account of these for an excellent meate, not refusing to eate them, if they be taken vp dead in the Riuer, as they are many times found swimming, how soever they come killed, howbeit I conceiue, the Crocodile and they agree, for that I haue stood vpon the bancke, and see them swimme, one by another without offence.

The Country
people esteeme
the sea-horse,
f. r excellent
meate.

Hauing spoken of these, I now returne to matter of sustenance, which the Riuer affordeth, there is variety of good fish, among which great store of Mullet, if men haue nets, and prouision to take them,

them, which in some places, within the ebbing and flowing, the shore lies convenient to make vse of, and above, that in most places, howbeit we never made vse above any place where our shippe ridde, who always kept the net with her, wherewith we made divers draughts, most especially at a Towne called *Cassam*, and against which the shippe did ride, and was the highest place in the Riuier she went, where our convenient drawing was close to the Towne, and when the people at any time saw vs bring our net on the shore, and prouide to fish, as the net came neare the shore, they would come rudely in, and many times with their vncivilnes, in-danger the breaking, and spoiling of our net, with their greedinesse to lay hold on the fish, that wee were inforced to speake vnto the King, dwelling in the Towne, to command them to forbear troubling vs, promising when we had taken for our own present vse, and reserved some for him, the residue should be taken out and remaine amongst them, and his Commaund being given, they were carfull to obserue it.

Amongst the rest, one time hauing made a draught, we had not such plenty as vntually, onely some fish, in the cod of the net, which being taken vp, were shake into a basket standing in the boate, with which we rowed aboord, & the basket being handed in as the custome is, the fish were powred vpon the Decke, whereof many rude Saylers will be their owne caruers, amongst which fish, there was one, much like vnto our English breame, but of a great thicknes, which one of the Saylers thinking for his turne, thought to take away, putting there-
fore

before his hands vnto him , so soone as he toucht the
 A strange ope- fellow presently cried out, he had lost the vse both
 ration of a fish. of his hands, and armes: another standing by sayd,
 what with touching this fish? and inspeking, put
 thereto his foote, he being bare-legged, who pre-
 sently cried out in the like manner, the sence of his
 leg was gone: this gaue others, of better rancke,
 occasion to come forth, and looke vpon them, who
 perceiving the sence to come againe, called vp for
 the Cooke, who was in his roome below , know-
 ing nothing what had hapned, & being come wyl-
 him to take that fish , and dresse, which he being
 a plaine stayd fellow, orderly stooping to take vp,
 as his hands were on him , suncke presently vpon
 his hinder parts, and in the like manner , made
 a grieuous mone: he felte not his hands, which bred
 a wonderfull admiration amongst vs : from the
 shore at the same time was comming a Canoc
 aboord vs , in which was a Blacke man called San-
 die, who in regard he had some small knowledge of
 the Portingall tongue, had great recourse amongst
 vs, we brought him to the fish, and shewed it vnto
 him, vpon sight whereof, he fell into a laughter, and
 told vs, it was a fish they much feared in the water,
 for what he toucht hee num'd, his nature being to
 stike himselfe vpon another fish, whom presently
 he likewise num'b , and then pray'd vpon him, but
 bid vs cut of his head; and being dead , his vertue
 was gone , and he very good to eate: At this place
 onely we should see many Moors sporting , play-
 ing , and comming boldly into the water , a good
 distance from the shore , where lay a sandy banke,
 but they never went beyond their heights, and they
 would

would tell vs, there was a blessing granted to that place, by some great Mary-bucke, that Bumbo should never hurt them; and on that side the Towne stood, as our ship did ride in the middle of the Riuier, and we haue obserued, we never saw any Crocodile; but on the contrary side, many times very great ones: And this being assuredly true, for varieties sake I haue placed here.

In the vpper part of the Riuier, there are store of fish, and more conveniently to be come by, if men go prouided. Amongst which we note one little fish, which may well be called the running fish, and is much like our English Roach, with a red tayle, who is inforced to runne aboue the water, and will continue a great way, but only touching of it, to saue his life from his pursuing enemy, who comes chopping after him, iust like the Trout after the flic, and is of that bignesse the Trout is, that sometimes the little fish hath runne into our Canoe to auoyde the pursuer: Likewise of soule, the higher we go, we find plentie, and much variety, but this we haue euer obserued, that in the maine Riuier, we never see them swimming, but as they are in sholes together be they Ducke, and Mallard, or any other in their kind, they sit vpon the shore, close to the River side, and dare not surely venter in, for feare of the Crocodile, but haue their principall feeding vpon the marish grounds, and ponds, which lie from the Riuier, whereof the Country is very full, and you can finde no such place, but is abundantly furnished, among which are many geese, of colour white, and blacke, rather bigger then our English tame goose, who hath vpon

each pinion of his wing, a sharpe spur, in euery point resembling a Cockes spurre of the largest size, with which they are apt, not being shot dead, to giue offence: but for foule that liue naturally by the shore side, as Hernes, Corlews, Storkes, Pluffer and the like, it doth yeeld plenty, so that whom-soever shall go vp well furnished of peeces, and powder, shalbe sure to mend their fare, and light vpon many a dainty dish.

The people of the Country haue likewise diuers wares, which they make vse of in the time of raines, and when the Riber is ouer-floude, at which times, they kill much fish; and they haue also, a strange maner of fishing, in their lakes and ponds, of which there are many that are very broade, and containe much circuite, but are not deepe, to which they report as they desire to fish, a whole towne or plantation together, only the men, euery one hauing a kind of basket, with the mouth open, which he holds downward, and so going into the water, close on by another, they ouer spread the pond, whereby the fish is troued; and so clapping downe the mouth of their baskets before them, they hit vpon the fish, and in this manner they take so many that most of them go loaden home, and if at any time we be neare those places, they will louingly impart them to vs, vpon returnes from vs of poore alew: These things which now we know, and can tell how to prouide for, may serue as incouragements, to proceede vpon a farther discouery, but in that which followes, concerning the loue of the people, what trade we already haue found, and what reliet they bring vs, and at what rates, also.

also what Deare, and wild Cattle the land affords throughout, with such variety of land fowle, and other necessaries, wherof in their due place I meane to speake; I hope (as I desire) may be some furtherances, to invite Aduenturers, to aduise of some few dayes search further into this hopefull River: Wherein the very River, if we had nothing else to friend, prouing but as we haue herherunto found it, will afford that comfortable relife, men neede not stand in dread of starving, which considered, and the probable good that may and will rise, in obtaining the Golden Trade, I conclude it most necessary, to follow diligently a farther search, for which if I should be thereunto required, in place conuenient, I could yeeld some other speciall account which for some respects I forbear to publish, and following my order, proceede to the inhabitants.

The severall Inhabitants, &c.

200
- 1600

TO speake of the Country, and the inhabitants, I take my beginning from the mouth of the River, wherat our first entrance, we find the Black men called *Mandingos*, and that they do continue amongst themselves, still one and the selfe same language: Those of them who are inhabiting, or dweling in the mouth of the River, or within certain leagues of the first entrance, are very fearefull to speake with any shipping, except they haue perfect knowledge of them, in regard they haue bee[n] many times, by severall nations, surprized, taken and carried away; but vpon some knowledge

they wil resort to the Morendare vnto v[e] and bring with them Beeues, Goates, Hennes, and abundance of Bonanos, in the West Indies called Plantanos, a most excellent good, and wholesome fruite, likewise of their Country pease, and other graines, and in way of Trade some hides: they there alone haue the domination, their Kings and Gouvernours being their seated, as in the upper parts, of whom especially my discourse is intended, howbeit for the more playner proceeding, I must breake of a while from them, and acquainte you first, of another sort of people we finde dwelling, or rather lurking, amongst these Mandingos, onely some certaine way up the River: upon other side of bloodie landidng.

And these are, as they call themselves, *Portingales*, and some few of them seeme the fairest; others of them are *Molatex*, betweene blacke and white, but the most part as blacke, as the naturall inhabitants: they are scattered, some two or three dwellers in a place, and are all married, or rather keepe with them the country blacke women, of whom they beget children, howbeit they haue amongst them, neither Church, nor Friar, nor any other religious order. It doth manifestly appeare, that they are such, as haue bee banished, or fled away, from forth either of *Portingall*, or the Iles belonging unto that gouernement, they doe generally employ themselves in buying such commodities the country affords, wherein especially they couet the country people, who are sold vnto them, when they commit offences, as you shall reade where I write of the generall gouernement: all which things they are ready to vent, vnto such as come into the river,

The vagrant
Portingall.

but

but the blacke people are bought away by their
owne nation, and by them either carried, or sold
vnto the Spaniard, for him to carry into the West
Indies, to remaine as slaves, either in their Mines,
or in any other servile yses, they in those countries
put them to: Some few of these sorting themselues
together, in one time of the yeare, haue vsed to go
vp this Riuier, in a boate or small barke, as farre as
Scito, and therto remaine in trade, from whence
it is certainly knowne they haue returned much
gold, aboue which place they neuer attempted,
which is not halfe the way, we haue already gone
up, since our trading there. With these, in their
places of dwelling, wee are very conuersant, not-
withstanding, we receiued such a horrible treache-
ry from them, as is set downe in my beginning, in
regards they tell vs, whose that were the Actors
thereof, are banished from amongst them, as being
hated and detested for the fact. Howsoever, wee
hope, and desire it may stand, for all our Nations
warning, neuer to let them haue the like occasion,
but belewe, euer they will doe as they say, in telling
vs they do loue and wish vs wel, prouided they may
neuer haue vs vnder their power, to be able to doe
vs ill, which it behooveth vs to take especiall
care of.

The conditions they liue subiect vnto, vnder the
blacke Kings, makes it appeare, they haue little com-
fort in any Christian countrey, or else themselves
are very careless what becommeth of their poste-
ritie; for whensoever the husband, father, or mai-
ster of the familie dies, if hee be of any worth, the
King seizeth vpon what hee hath, without respect,

An especiall
Caveat.

either to wife, children, or servant, except they haue warning to provide before, or are capable of themselves, to looke out for the future time; where-
by we finde in some those few places we trade with
them, poore distressed children left, who as it were
exposed to the charite of the country, become in
a manner naturalized, and as they grow vp, apply
themselves to buy and sell one thing for another as
the whole country doth, still reseruing carefully
the vse of the *Portingall* tongue, and with a kinde
of an affectionate zeale, the name of Christians, ta-
king it in a great disdaine, be they never so blacke,
to be called a *Negro*: and these, for the most part,
are the *Portingalls*, which liue within this Riuier,
who since they see we haue followed a trade, and
begunne to settle vpon it, in regard they much
doubt, wee waite but an oportunitie (as they say
amongst themselves) to haue a valuable satisfacti-
on, for the wrong their Nation began with, know-
ing the Englishmen doe not ordinarily digest such
horrible abuses, it hath made such as were of worth,
and dwelling vpon the coast, who were woont to
looke into the Riuier, forbeare that recourse, and al-
so those, that were of the best and most ablest e-
states, to quit their dwellings, and to seeke out
else-where, leauing none but a few poore snaks,
who for feare, rather then loue, offer themselues,
to do vs any maner of seruice: which feare of theirs,
is the more increased, because the naturall blacke
people, out of their morall vnderstanding, and were
some of them spectators of their bloody murther,
the shippe then riding before the Towne, when the
fact was done, and by them rightly vnderstood, to

bc

be treacherously done in betraying our fachfull trust, contrary to the great protestations and obligements before these inhabitants made and confirmed, did not onely vitterly disallow of the fact, but exclaiming against them, caused them to forsake their dwellings in that Towne, neither haue they at this time any habitations there, notwithstanding they had had continuance for many yeares before.

And further, when some of our people, who were aboue in the Riuere, not knowing of this chyl accident, and were vpon occasions returning to the shipp, whom they found so miserably lost, and carried away, the people of the Towne, especially some principall, and most powerfull men, tooke such compassion vpon them, that they fed them, and lodged them, with a great deale of louing care, and that for no small time, vntill they had devised and concluded amangst themselves, what course to take; and having resolved, to take a tedious iourney by Land, in seeking to crosse the country to the North-ward, vntill they came to *Cape de Verde*, where they were fute to meeete with shipping, they not onely fitted them, with such necessaries as they could, but also sent of their owne people, as guides with them: and being in that manner commended from one King to another, were louingly entertained, lodged, and fed, and with new guides still conueyed, neuer leauing them, vntill their desire was satisfied, and they safely arrived, where they found conuenient shipping, and still the commendations that went alongst with them, from one blacke King to another, was, in regard their shipp was betrai-
ed,

The curios
vse of the
naturall inha-
bitants.

ed, and taken away by the *Portingals*, whereby they found such compassion, that in some places they had horses to ride on, and in other places were contrated to rest, and recreate themselves, longer then they were willing.

• And thus much is said, for those people of the country, amongst whom the *Portingals* dwelt, had their aboade, and all familiar commerce; but for those blacke people who are dwelling aboue in the Riuers, where these *Portingals* never had any habitation, onely as I sayd, a trade, in their boates vp some part of the Riuer, and amongst whom we haue settled our selues, with great league and testification of much amitie (as I must deliuer when I come vnto them,) these I say, when there was only five of our men dwelling amongst them, their houses seated by the Riuer side; and that certaine *Portingals*, in a smalbark or Boat, were to passe by them in following their Trade to *Setico*, being a matter of some 16 leagues, aboue the place our men lived at: these people when they saw our men make ready their armes, & prepare their peeces, to standon their guard, being so few of them, not daring to trust the *Portingals* flattering promises, did not only put the selues in companies for their defence, but likewise animated our men, to set vpon them, promising if they would giue the on-set, they would prosecute it, to the confusion of all and euery man of them, in the same manner, as they before had dealt with vs, with great vehemency pressing them, as a thing they were especially bound to do, which our men refusing they in themselves did carry towards them a kind of sullen, and insolent behaviour: so as their bloody

bloody act, wherewith they thought to daunt, and
discourage vs, in seeking or following of any trade
here, and more securely to settle themselues, hath
no doubt, (by Gods prouidence) if it be carefully
considered and diligently obserued, by a timely ^{The reward of} following of what doth offer it selfe, turned to the ^{treachery.} cleane contrary, and through their owne guilt, en-
forc'd them to auoyde the place, leauing it of their
owne accords, whereby if wee imbrace the occasi-
on, many good and profitable ends may bee
made, and this haue I truely related: the *Portingal*,
who as he sees we prepare with earnestnesse, to fol-
low this Trade, with the like earnestnesse, will pre-
pare to leaue the Riuier, which preparations as I
hope and desire, may speedily and earnestly in our
Countries behalfe be vnder gone, and followed, so
in his preparation I would be no hinderer, but
thinke it a faire riddance, of a false friend, and so I
leaue him.

The wandering Fulbie.

There is one people more, dwelling and abiding
among these *Mandingos*, and vnder their
subiection, of whom it is necessary for me to speak,
before I come to the principall. These are called
Fulbies, being a Tawny people, and haue a resem-
blance right vnto those we call Egiptians: the wo-
men amongst them, are streight, vpright, and excel-
lently well bodied, hauing very good features,
with a long blacke haire, much more loose then the
blacke women haue, wherewith they attire them-
selves very neatly, but in their apparell they goe

clothed and weare the same habite, the blacke woe-
men do; the men are not in their kinds, so general-
ly handsome, as the women are, which may be im-
puted to their course of liues, whereof I proceede
to tell you; Their profession is keeping of Cattle,
some Goats they haue, but the Heards they tendare
Beefes, wheroft they are abundantly stored: In some
places they haue settled Townes, but for the most
part they are still wandering, vnitig themselues
in kindred and families, and so driue their heards
together; where they find the ground and soyle
most fitte for their Cattle, there, with the Kings
allowance of the Country, they sit downe, buil-
ding themselues houses, as the season of the yeare
serues, and in such places as lies most conuenient,
for preseruation of their Heards they looke vnto:
during the times of the raines, they retire to the
mountaines, and higher grounds, and againe as
they grow drie, and barraine to the low plaines
and bottomes, euent to the Riuier side; that in the
times of our chiefeſt Trade, their cattle are feeding
by vs, and the women with their commodities
daily customers to vs. These mens labour and
toyle is continuall, for in the day time, they watch
and keepe them together, from straying, and espe-
cially from comming to neare the Riuier, where the
Crocodile doth haunt, and in the night time, they
bring them home about their howses, and parting
them in ſeverall Heards, they make fires round a-
bout them, and likewife in the middle of them, a-
bout which they lie themſelues, ready vpon any
occation to defend them from their roring ene-
mies, which are Lyons, Ounces, and ſuch devouring
beasts,

beasts, whereof the Country is full, as when I speak of them wilbe perceiued.

This is the poore *Fulbie's* life, wherunto he is so enured, that in a manner he is become bestiall, for I haue noted diuerse times, when we haue come vp in the morning, before his Cattle had beene dispers'd, or gone to feede, when we haue called for the Mr, or chiefe of them, to make a bargaine for a beefe, or beeues, as we had occasion, hee would come vnto vs, from forth the middle of the heard, and those parts of him which were bare, as his face and hands, but especially his face, would stand so thicke of flies, as they vse to sit in the hot Summer time vpon our horses, and comones here in England, and they were the same manner of flye we haue, which the *Fulbie* would let alone, not offring to put vp his hand, to driue them away, therein seeming more senslesse, then our Country beasts, who will wiske with their tayles, and seeke any other defence, to auoyde or be rid of them, but for our owne parts we were faine, during our parley with them, to ho'd a greene bow, to beate of the flic, finding his stay never so little, very offensiue. These people liue in great subiection to the *Mandingo*, vnder which they seeme to groane, for he cannot at any time kill a beefe but if they know it, the black-men will haue the greatest share, neither can hee sell or barter with vs for any commodity hee hath, but if it be knowne the other will be his partner, in so much as when the men come vnto vs, they will watch the blacke-mans absence, or hiding their commodities, draw vs couertly to see it, that they may haue their returne private, and not sticke

The misery of
the Fulbie.

many times, when he knowes the other out of hearing, to speake many disdainfull words against him: And of these people the Country is very full, being dispers'd and spread in such manner of familie's, as I sayd before, ouer the whole Country; and higher vp in the Country, as we here, and I shall shew hereafter, they are in on part principall, and haue excluded the Blackes, holding domination amongst themselves, and for the most part continually in warre. The language the Fulbie speaks, is different from the black-men, the women are our chiefe customers, for in most places, within the ebbing and flowing, where we did lie for Trade, we should be sure to haue their custome euery day, which was to bring vs new milke, lowre milke, and curdes, and two sorts of butter, the one new and white, the other hard and of an excellent colour, which we calld refined butter, and is without question, but for a little freshnes, as good as any we haue at home: all which they brought vnto vs, in great and small gourds like dishes, made vp very handsomely, and one thing let me not forget to giue them due praise in, that in what somauer you receiued from them, you should haue it so neate and cleane that in your milkeyou shold not perceiue a mote, nor in her butter any vncleanlines: nay the gourds, or dishes, they brought it in, on the very outsides would shine with cleanliness, and one the inward parts, without any nastiness, and if at any time, by any mischance, there had beeene a mote, or haire, which you had shewed vnto her, she would haue seemed to blush, indeſence of her cleanly meaning.

The cleane-
lines of the
Fulby women.

In noting of which, I haue diverse times sayd, there

there was great difference betwene them, and the Irish Calios, although their manner of liues had great resemblance in following of their Cattle, and as they were out of heart in one ground, to remoue whole Townes together, which but few yearessince was the Irish Kernes true course of life; but with cleanlinesse your Irish woman hath no acquaintance, and therefore I returne backe to my Tawny *Pallace*: the commodities shée askt for were small beadcs, and poore knifes of 16^v a dozen, with other trifling things, but after they once saw and tasted of salt, which in their language they called *Ram-Dam*, therewas no other thing could sowell please them, although it were never so little; we found the variety of these things many times agreeable to our natures, and therefore gaue faire recourse vnto the people, for if we denide but one day to buy of them, we should want their company a weeke after, what earnest occasion som-
euer we had to vse them; and these things were to be had from none but them, because the *Maudingo*, or Blackerman applies himselfe, at no time, in keeping or preferuering of Cattle, but leaues it to this painefull *Fulby*, whom I likewise leauie looking to his Heards, and come to the commanding Blacke.

*The Maudingo or Ethiopian, being the naturall
Inhabitants, distinguished by the name of
the Maudingos.*

THE people, who are Lords, and Commaunders of this country, and profess themselves the naturall Inhabitants, are perfectly blacke, both men

and women. The men for their parts, do live a most idle kinde of life, employing themselues (I meane the greater part) to no kinde of trade nor exercise, except it be onely sonie two moneths of the yeate, which is in tilling, and bringing home their countrey corne, and graine, wherein the preseruation of their liues consists, and in that time their labour is sore, as when I come to shew the manner, you may easily conceiue; All other times of the yeare, they liue wandring vp and downe, from one to another, hauing little vnderstanding, either to hunt in the woods, or fish in the waters; notwithstanding, both the one and the other, in their kindes, are infinitely replenished, that to their very doores wilde beasts doe resort, and about their houses in euery corner, abundance of *Ginny* hennes, and excellent partridges. In the heat of the day, the men will come forth, and sit themselues in companies, vnder the shady trees, to receiue the fresh aire, and there passe the time in communication, hauing onely one kind of game to recreate themselues withall, and that is in a peece of wood, certaine great holes cut, which they set vpon the ground betwixt two of them, and with a number of some thirtie pibble stones, after a manner of counting, they take one from the other, vntill one is possessed of all, whereat some of them are wondrous nimble: we do perceiue amongst them, that the ordinary people eate

The time and manner of the peoples feeding. but one meale a day, and especially the younger sort, of what kinde soever; their houre of feeding being onely after the day light is in, and then with fires of Reedes, without the doore, they sit them round, and fall to their viands, which for the most part,

part, is either Rice, or some other graine, boyled, which being brought vnto them by the women in goardes, hot, putting in their hands, they rowle vp into bales, and cast into their mouthes, and this is their manner of feeding: they doe seldome eate either flesh or fish, the rather because they cannot get it, then out of any will to refuse it: and although they are great breeders of such very poultry, as are our Cockes and Hennes, and haue vnderstanding to cut Capons, yet they are great sparsers thereof, and preserue them to sell vnto vs, for small pecces of Iron, beades, and such like commodities, wherof if we be furnished, we can want none of that provision.

They will say, their feeding so seldome, is a great preseruation of their healths, & at that time, when the Sunne is downe, a fittest time for nourishment, auoyding especially, to eate in the heate of the day, as a thing wonderfull vnwholesome, wherein it may please you to giue me leaue to vter my opinion, which happily comming to be scanned by men of knowledge, may produce some rules of better order, then hath hither-unto beeene kept amon-
gest our Nation, which hath caused the losse of so many liues, and the dangerous sickenesse of o-
thers, therewithall laying a generall scandall vpon the countrey it selfe, to be both infectious, and vn-
wholesome for our bodies, whereas indeede it is our owne disorders: For the custome that hath
beene hither-unto held, especially into this Riuier, hath beeene without any diligence, to make choise
of such Sea-men for gouernours, as were men of
temperance, and command, who being able to
temper

A digression,
by the Writer,
for the better
preseruing of
mens liues and
healths.

temper well themselves, might the better gouerne the rest, whose ill carriages may be thought to bee great prouokers for shortning other mens dayes: I will example it in this last voyage of ours. The Maister was a man knowne, for an excellent Artisan, but in the gouernement of himselfe, so farre from knowledge, that after our passage from Dartmouth, which was in October, vntill the middle of March after, about which time he dyed, it will be iustified, he was neuer twenty dayes sober, in which time he went not alone, but our Chirurgion, with sundry other officers that were of his societie, with their liues payed for their riotous order. And further, whereas wee were diuided into two shallopps, to goe vp the Riuier, the bigger whereof, the principall Factor was to follow his trade in, and carried therefore in the same a Butte of Sacke, and a Hogges-head of *Aqua-vite*, making choice of such men as were the most able, and likeliest bodies to hold out, and he in himselfe carefull enough, as his experience might well aduise him, hauing spent many yeares, and made many voyages vpon that continent, to obserue both his diet of eating and drinking; yet towards his people, hee carried at sometimes, such an ouer-sparing hand, that they fell to practising how they might deceiue him, making vse of all aduantages, to steale those hot drinke from him, which being purchased, as it were from his niggardly nature, they would diuide as a spoyle with great greedinesse amongst themselves, and thereby wrought their owne confusions, that of those people he carried with him, they either died before hee came backe to the shipp, or shortly

shortly after, some two or three most excepted, who escaped with dangerous sicknesse, whereas to the contrary (with thankfulness to God be it spoken) my selfe going vp in the other shallop, and wherein I must take such men as were giuen me, not such as I desired, obseruing amongst our selues, a louing and orderly course of diet, wherein euerie man had his equall share, notwithstanding I went one hundred and fortie leagues aboue the other shallop, returned without the losse of any one man; nay, in all my going to the highest, and in my returne to the Pinnace, I neuer had any man sicke, but vpon a second returne vp some part of the River, some of my olde men being changed, two or three fell sicke, howbeit (with comfort be it spoken) there was not one man died that went with mee, and for my owne part, through the whole voyage, I was neuer one quarter of an houre sicke (blessed be the name of God.)

Now for my opinion concerning our diet, I hold well with the Blacks, that to feed at noone, is an vnholesome thing, for that the Sunne, being then in his extremitie of heate, and by his neerenes hauing such power ouer vs, the moisture that lies within the body, is exhaled to the exterior parts, to comp. ^{The Writers o-} pinion concr-
fort, and refresh that, which the heate doth drie, ^{ting dyer.} and then are the interior parts most cold, and vnapt for nutriment, wherein experience makes vs see, that in the height and heate of the day we can with great facilitie, and without offence, drinke off such a draught, or quantitie of *Aqua vite*, or hot waters, as if we should drinke heere in our native countrey at one time, would certainly burne out our harts;

The Caneat
must be lookt
carefully to, in
the setting
forth.

nay more, wee finde our bodies naturally desiring,
and longing for the same, (wherein I might heere
shew some reason, partly to blame a neglect in our
owne prouisions, but that I assur me selfe, it hath
beene rather ignorance, to know what was good,
then want of wil to prouide it) whereas in the coole
of the morning, and againe in the euening, wee re-
ceiuie it with much more temperance, and a little gi-
ueth satisfaction, so that my conclusion is, that to
vs that haue able, and working bodies, and in our
occasions are stirring, and labouring in the morn-
ing carely, and after the heate of the day, are the fit-
test & conuenientest times to receiuie our sustenance,
wherin I shal euer submit me selfe to those of more
able iudgement; and returning to the Blackes, let
you know, that their vsuall and ordinary drinke, is,
either the Riuier water, or from some Spring, how-
beit they haue growne from trees, severall sorts of
wine, or drinkes, as also the making of a kinde of
liquor they call *Bullo*, made and compounded of
their countrey corne; whereof more conueniently
elsewhere I shall effectually satisfie you: and now
goe on to shew you, the manner of their building,
and fortifications.

They place themselues in their habitations round
together, and for the most part haue a wall, though
it be but of Reede, platted and made vp together,
some sixe foot in height, circling and going round
their Towne, with doores of the same, in the night
time to be orderly shut, some of the houses within
their walles, likewise are made of the same Reedes;
but the better sort do build the walles of their hou-
ses, of loame, which after it is tempered, and layde
vp

vp together, carrieth a kinde of red colour with it, and doth remayne with an extraordinary hardnesse, that doubtlesse (as I haue carefullly diuers times obserued) it would make the most excellent and durablest Bricke in the world, the whole countrey, except vpon the mountains, yeelding the same eaith, whereof I will not forget to report one thing, which (in my opinion) deserues admiration: we doe finde in most places, hills cast vp by Ants or Emmets, which we heere call Ant-hills, some of them twenty foote of height, of such compasses, as will hold or containe a dozen men, which with the heate of the Sunne is growne to that hardnesse, as wee doe vse to hide and conceale our selues in the ragged tops of them, when wee take vp stands, to shoote at the country deere, or any other manner of wilde beast; the forme of their houses, whether it be loame, or Reed, is alwayes round, and the round roofes made lowe, euer couered with reedes, and tyed fast to raf ters, that they may be able to abide, and lie fast, in the outragious windes and gusts, that come in the times of raine; for which purpose also they build their houses round, that the winde may haue the les ser force against them; and the walles enclosing and keeping them in, is to auoyde those rauening and devouuring beasts, which in the night time range and bustle about, wherewith diuers times notwithstanding, they are much affrighted, and by making fires, and raising cries at midnight, to chase and drive them from their mansion dwellings. This for the meaner Townes or countrey Villages, but they haue likewise Townes of force, according vnto the manner of warre, they vse amongst them, fortifieth,

Strange Ant-hills.

and trencht in, after a strong and defencible ma-
ture; whereof (they say) the countrey within is
full, especially where the Kings are seated, the ma-
ner whereof wee haue seene in some two or three
places, whereof I will instance onely one: which is
the Towne of *Cassan*, against which (as I sayd be-
fore) the shippe which was betrayed did ride, and
we in our last voyage, did make it our highest port
for our bigger shippe. This Towne is the Kings
seate, and by the name of the Towne hee holdes his
title, King of *Cassan*; It is seated vpon the Riuers
side, and inclosed round neare to the houses, with
hurdles, such as our shepheards vse, but they are
aboue ten foot high, and fastned to strong and able
poles, the topes whereof remaine aboue the hur-
dle; on the inside in diuers places, they haue rooms,
and buildings, made vp like Turrets, from whence
they within may shoot their arrowes, and throw
their darts ouer the wall, against their approaching
enemies; on the out-side likewise, round the wall,
they haue cast a ditch or trench, of a great breadth,
& beyond that againe a pretty distance, the whole
Towne is circled with posts and peeces of trees, set
close and fast into the ground, some fiue foot high,
so thicke, that except in stiles, or places made of
purpose, a single man cannot get through, and
in the like manner, a small distance off againe, the
like defence, and this is as they do signifie vnto vs,
to keepe off the force of horse, to which purpose,
it seemes to be very strong and auailable; con-
sidering what armes and Weapons they haue in vse,
which in this place is necessary to be knowne.

They doe vsually walke, with a Staffe or Iauelin

in

The towne of
Cassan with the
manner of for-
tification.

in their hands, whiche they call an *Affge*, being
 a Reede of some sixe foote long, the head whereof
 is an Iron pike, much like our Iauelines, but most
 of them very artificially made, and full of danger;
 others they haue also made, to throw like Irish-
 mens darts, with heads all barbed, full of crueltie
 to the receiver: each man likewise, about his necke
 doth weare, in a Bandeclare of red or yellow cloth,
 a short Sword of some two foot long, with an open
 handle, which Swords they make of the Iron is
 brought vnto them, as you shall heare when I speake
 of their Trades, and also the better sort of them,
 doe carry their bowe in their hands, and at their
 backe a case, very artificially made, which may hold
 within it some twenty fourre of their arrowes, it is
 the smallest arrow vsed by any Nation, made of a
 Reed, about the bignesse of a Swans quill, and some
 two foote in length, there is fastned in the end, a
 small Iron with a barbed head, all which Iron is
 dangerously poisoned; the arrow hath neither nock
 nor feather, but is shot from the bowe, which is also
 made of a Reed, by a flat string, or rather sticke
 smoothed and made even, and fastned to the bow,
 so that the bowe and the string, are one and the
 selfe-same wood, whose force is small, and therefore
 the offence lies in the poyson, which neare hand vp-
 on their cotten garments, may make an entry, but
 to a Buffe Jerkin, or any other sleight garment of
 defence, except it be very neare, can be little offend-
 ing: we haue seene of them likewise on horse backe,
 the horses being of a small stature, bridled and sad-
 led after the Spanish fashion, each man hauing his
Affge in his hand, and vpon the right side of his

horse a broad Buckler hanging ; and this is all the weapon in vse amongst them.

The Kings houle is in the middle of the Towne, inclosed by it selfe, onely his wiues severall houses about him, to which you cannot come, but as it were through a Court of Guard, passing through an open house, where stands his chaire empty, vnlawfull for any but himselfe to sit in, by which hangs his drummes, the onely instruments of warre which we see amongst them, neither are these drummes without dayly imployment, for this is their continuall custome euery night after it seesies they haue filled their bellies, they repaire to this Court of Guard, making fires both in the middle of the house, and in the open yard, about which they doe continue drumming, hooping, singing, and making a hethenish noyse, most commonly vntill the

The inhabitan^ts day beginnes to breake, when as we conceiue dead-custome in the sleepes take them, by which meanes sleeping one night.

part of the day, it makes the other part seeme sharter, vntill the time of feeding come againe, otherwise it is done to that purpose in the night, to scare and keepe away the Lyons, and rauening beasts from about their dwellings, who are at that season ranging and looking out; for this manner of course is held amongst them, not only in their fortifiid Townes, but also in every particular village, and habitation, whereof few of them is without such poore drums they vse, and if they be, yet they continue the custome, through hooping, singing, and vsing their voyces, but when it happens muscicke is amongst them, then is the horrible din, as I shall signifie when I ouertake their fiddlers.

But

But first I am to meddle with matter of state, and acquaint you concerning their Kings, and Governors, for so I haue promist, the better to bring my worke together: In following of which, I shall entreate your patience to obserue with me, that the better to distinguish of their gouernments, I must deuide the Country by the Riuier, that howsoeuer the Riuier trends, which in his windings is surely all points of the compasse, I shall alwayes call that part, which lies to the southward in our entrance, the southside, and the other the northside, of both which sides, altho' we haue scene diuers petty Kings, and other Commanders, to whom we payd a kind of poore custome, which in the mouth of the Riuier, where the *Portingall* hath vsed, is not onely greater, but perremptorily demaunded, whereas aboue it is lesse, and rather taken as a curtesie presented, which morall kindnesse requires all strangers, comming in the way of amity, to begin withall to a principall person, then any manner of custome, that is (as we say) exacted, but howsoeuer both below and especially aboue, it is of that poore quantity, it hardly deserues the paines of so long a rehersall, whereby you may be drawne to conceit of a greater valuation: Those petty Kings I say, whereof I both saw, had conference, and did eate and drinke within sixe severall places, who had the title of *Mansa*, which in their language, is the proper name for the King, haue all reference to their greater Kings, who liue farther from those places; on the southside, the whole Country we past, euen to the highest we went, which you must needes conceiue to be very spacious, had all reference.

The great
King of *Centore*

The great King
of Bursall.

The great King
of Wolley.

These great
Kings are like-
wise tributa-
ries to one
great King far
ahoue in the
land, as is re-
ported to vs.

The reuerence
of the people
to the petty
Kings.

reference to the great King of *Cantore* : on the
The great King northside likewise, from the sea-side, about halfe the
way we went vp, they did acknowledge the King
of *Bursall*, and after him, to the highest wee went on
that side, the great King of *Wolley* : These three
Kings we had of, but saw none of them; the report
going that they were such as shewed not them-
selves abroad, but in a manner of pompe, and that
they were not seene to hunt, but with great numb: r
of horse, and especially on the northside, where of di-
uerse English haue beeene eye witness; concerning
Bursall, whose continuall aboode is neare the sea-
side, whereby some recourse hath beeene vnto him,
there is warres betweene the one side of the Riuer,
and the other, and especially from this King of
Bursall, in so much as the people would tell vs, if
hee could haue any meanes to transport his horse
on the farther side, hee would in short time ouer-
runne great part of that Country : the state of the
great Kings, we may conjecture at, by the obser-
uances those small ones we see, doe assume vnto
themselves, and those people they gouerne per-
forme vnto them, for there is no man, but at his
first approach before them, where they sit com-
monly in their houses, onely vpon a mat which is
spread vpon the ground, but presents himselfe with
a great deale of reuerence in kneeling on his knee,
and comming nearer, layes first his hand vpon the
bare ground, and then on the toppe of his
owne vncouered head, many of them taking vp
the dust, and laying it vpon his bare-head, which
action he vseth twice or thrise, before hee come at
him, where with a great deale of submission, he
layes

layes his hand vpon the Kings thigh, and so retireth him selfe a good distance backe, and if it chance in any company or resort vnto him, that there be a Mary-bucke, which be their priests, as soone as they haue made their maner of salutation, they al kneele downe, and hee falleth to praying, the substance of his prayer, being for the preseruation of the King, and in the same blessing him, to which himselfe crossing his armes, and laying his right hand ouer his left shoulder, and his left hand, ouer his right shoulder, vseth the word *Amena, Amen*, many times ouer, which signifies the same as we say, *A-men*, or so be it: Nay more euuen among the common people, when they meete in the high way, and are of acquaintance, hauing beene absent from one another, any distance of time, if there be a Mary-bucke amongst them, they put themselves into a round ring, and before any salutation fall on their knees to prayer: The Kings respect vnto them againe, is onely nodding of his head, which is acceptably received, how be it in manner of habite, there is betweene the King, and his people, little or no manner of difference; which may be imputed to the necessity of the Country, because it yeldeth but one onely materiall, to make apparell of, which is a Cotten wooll, whereof they plant great fields, and it growes vp as it were our rose bushes, yelding a cod, that in his full maturity, breakes in some part, and shewes a perfect white cotten, of which you shall find more written, when I come to rehearse what trees and plants wee finde amongst them.

10. March 1577.
London.

The Religious
ceremony of
these people.

Now for the manner of their apparell, it is soone
H related,

related, they being for the most part bare-head, on-
 The manner of ly bedecked or hang'd ouer with gregories, as they
 their apparell. are likewise ouer their bodies, legges, and armes,
 which word I will presently expound vnto you, but
 first tell you their onely garments are a shirt, and a
 paire of breeches, their shirts made downe to their
 knees, wide in manner of a Sirplace, and with
 great sleaues, the which when he commeth to vse
 his bowe or armes, he rowleth vp and it continu-
 eth fast at the shoulder, his breeches are made
 with so much stiffe gathered iust on his buttockes,
 that he seemeth to carry a cushion, and after a
 manner makes him stradle as he goes, bare-legged,
 and without shooes, except it be some few of them,
 who haue a peece of leather vnder their foot, cut
 like a shooe-sole, butted about the great toe, and
 againe about the instoppc. The Gregories bee
 things of great esteeme amongst them, for the
 most part they are made of leather of severall fash-
 ions, wunderous neatly, they are hollow, and with-
 in them is placed, and sowed vp close, certaine
 writings, or spels which they receiue from their
 Mary-buckles, whereof they conceiue such a religi-
 ous respect, that they do confidently belieue no
 hurt can betide them, whilst these Gregories are a-
 bout them, and it seemes to encrease their super-
 stition, the Mary-buckles do deuide these blessings
 for euery severall and particular part, for vpon
 their heads they weare them, in manner of
 a crosse, aswell from the fore-head to the
 necke, as from one eare to another, likewise a-
 bout their neckes, and crosse both sholders
 about their bodis, round their middles, great
 store

The descripti-
 on of their
 Gregories,
 which are
 charmes
 they receive
 from their Ma-
 ry-buckles.

store, as also vpon their armes, both aboue and below the elbow, so that in a manner, they seeme as it were laden, and carriyng an outward burthen of religious blessings, whereof there is none so throughly laden as the Kings, although of all sorts they are furnished with some, both men and weomen, and this more I haue taken notice of, that if any of them be possest of any malady, or haue any swelling or sore vpon them, the remedy they haue, is onely by placing one of these blessed Gregories, where the griefe lies, which they concerte will helpe them: and soe ought I can perceiue, this is all the Physicke they haue amongst them, and they do not onely obserue this for themselves, but their horses doe vsually weare of these about their neckes, and most of their bowes are hanged and furnished with them.

To countenance his state, he hath many times two of his wiues sitting by him, supporting his body, and laying their hands vpon his naked skin, aboue the waft, stroking, and gently pulling the same, wherein he seemes to receiue content, and because I haue named two of his wiues, before I proceed to any thing else, I will acquaint you with the manner of their women, the multiplicity of their wiues, and the wonderfull great subiection they liue vnder. The King hath an orderly allowance of seuen women, which are called wiues; that is which are esteemed, and acknowledged, and with a settled ceremony amongst them, distinguisht from other women which he hath vse of, being absolutely tied, to attend his only pleasure, and there-

The number
of their wiues.

fore in relating of them, according to our proper phrase, can giue them no other title but wife, of which it seemes he cannot exceede the number of seuen: for he hath the vse of other women, who are not of that esteeme, but rather as we may terme them Concubines, who are of a lower birth then his wiues, and these likewise are tyed vnto him, but not with that manner of strictnes the other are, so as it may appeare, they are rather taken for necessity then that it is a settled course amongst them, which word necessity I must better explaine, and therefore tell you, that it may and doth diuerse times fall out, that of his seuen wiues he hath none to accompany him in the nature of a wife; For undoubtedly these people originally sprung from the race of *Canaan*, the sonne of *Ham*, who discouered his father *Noah*s secrets, for which *Noah* awaking cursed *Canaan* as our holy Scripture testifieth, the curse as by Scholemen hath beene dispenced, extended to his issuing race, in laying hold vpon the same place, where the originall cause began, whereof these people are witness, who are furnisht with such members as are after a sort burthenome vnto them, whereby their women being once conceiued with child, so soone as it is perfectly discerned, accompanys the man no longer, because he shall not destroy what is conceiued to the losse of that, and danger of the bearter, neither vntil she hath brought vp the child, to a full and fitting time to be weaned, which euery woman doth to her owne childe as she allowed, in that nature, the mans society, so that many times it falleth out, he hath not a wife to lie withal; and therefore as I said, hath allowance of other

H

The reason of
that necessity.

or other women, for necessities sake, which may seeme
not ouer-strange vnto vs, in that our holy Writ
doth make mention therof, as you may reade in the
23. chap. of the Prophet *Ezechiel*, where Ierusalem
and Samaria, being called by the names of the two
Sisters, *Abolab* and *Abolibab*, being charged with
fornication, are in the twentie verse of the same
chapter, said to doate vpon those people, whose
members were as the members of Asses, and whose
issue was like the issue of horses, therein right and
amply explaining these people.

And for the chasteitie of the wife, their lawes and
customes are in that kinde very seuer, for, being
taken or found an offendour, both she and the man
shee shall offend withall, are without redemption
sold away, in this sort they punish all great offend-
ers, putting none at all to death, and such as these
are the people the *Portingall's* buy, and transport
for the west *Indies*, as before I shewed you; and
this is the course held amongst them all, how-
beit every man cannot haue so many wiues, but ac-
cording as he hath means to keep them, and wher-
withall to buy them: for first, every man must
compound or haue the Kings or chiefe Gouer-
nors consent, for any wife or wiues he shall take, to
whom he must giue some gratification; and next he
doth buy, with some commoditie, the woman of
her friends; and what hee giueth, doth remayne as
we say in banke, if he should die, which shee hath
for her better maintenance, or if shee please to buy
a husband; for as every man when he takes a maid,
must buy her, so every widow, if shee will haue a
husband, must buy him, through which occasion

strict punishment for unchastity.

The men buy their wiues.

The widewives buy their husbands.

of buying the women, may be conjectured, they yeeld themselves to that subiection, but whence soever it growes, I am sure there is no woman can be vnder more seruitude; for first they doe in mor-

**The subiection
of the women.** ters, with such great staues wee call Coole-staues, beate and cleanse both the Rice, and all manner of other graine they eate, which is onely womens woike, and very painefull: next, they dresse both that and all other manner of victuall the men doe eate; and when it is so ordered, they do bring and set it downe vpon the Matte before them, presently withdrawing themselves, and are never admitted to sit and eate with them; nay I can confidently affirme, that notwithstanding I haue eaten fundry times, both at the Kings, and other mens houses, where the men and wee haue put our hands in a gourd and fed together, yet never could I see any woman allowed to eate, albeit I haue earnestly entreated the same, for amongst their many wiues, there is none of them, but haue one especially accounted of, which hath a greater priuiledge by being about him, and more conuersant then the rest, which by vs (though strangers) is easily discerned, and therefore amongst vs we call her his hand-wife, to whom wee vsle alwayes to be more free, in those gifts we bestow, yet this wife is not allowed to eate in sight, but in another house, although she be priuiledged of many other labours: neither are the men euer seene to vsle any manner of familiar dalliance with them, insomuch as I thinke, there is hardly any Englishman can say, he euer saw the Blackeman kisse a woman. Againe, which is to be noted, notwithstanding this partialitie of affection, and so

**No outward
dalliance scene
amongst them.**

**A strange
report.**

many

many of them of an equalitie living together, it is
 neuer heard, that they doe bawle, or scold, or fall
 out among themselves, howbeit it may be thought
 in matter that neare concernes them, they can not
 chuse but haue many aggreeuances, contrary to our
 English prouerb that sayes, *Two women in one house,*
 &c. but there indeede I will make answer, That al-
 though they haue recourse all day together, in his
 great or more spacious haunt, yet for the night e-
 very woman hath a severall house, whether she re-
 tires herselfe, to giue attendance as his desires shall
 leade him: and as they appere before him, in the
 morning, their salutations are vpon their knees,
 laying their hands vpon his thigh. And lastly, for
 her appartell, it is loose clothes party-coloured,
 blew and white, of the same cotton stoffe the men
 weare, whereof the women commonly weare but
 one tuckt about their middles, and from the waste
 vpwaist, bare, in regard they are, for the most part,
 wrought, or rather printed vpon the backe, espe-
 cially in the higher parts we were at, insomuch as
 we haue seene some of them, with workes all ouer
 their backes, resembling right the printed lids and
 couers which wee see layd and set vpon our bakked
 meates: whereof it apperes they take extraordina-
 rie pride, because they will turne themselues, wee
 should take notice of it, and be very well pleased,
 wee should touch or handle it, as a matter to bee e-
 steeemed or set by; otherwise they cast another like
 cloth as they weare below, vpon their shoulders,
 which hangeth loose, and those be their garments,
 and without question, many, or the most part of
 them, very chary or nice in shewing of their secre-
 cie,

The women's
clothing.

etc; and to conclude, concerning women which the country vse they serue in marriages: the man doth commonly bespeake the woman vwhile she is young, and not of abilitie, vwhich is done and confirmed by the friends consent, yet vwhen the time of her full age is come, or afterwards, as they agreed amongst them, the man getting his friends, which are all the youth, and younger sort of men hee can procure come to the Towne where the Maide is dwelling, in the beginning of the night, when the Moone shines, and as it were by violence lift her vp amongst them, and carry her avvay, vwho makes a noyse, striking, and crying out, which is seconded by the other young maides of the place, and thereupon the younger sort of men that are dwellers in the place gather themselues together, and (as it were) in reskew of her, vwhile the other with great shouts and cries of reioycing, carry her quite away, to his place of abode, vwhere she remaines vnseene for a certaine time, and vwhen shee doth come first forth, for certaine Moones, she doth not shew her open face, but with a cloth cast ouer her head, couers all but one eye, after the maner of the Spanish vaille, obseruing herein a shamesafte modestie, not to be looked for, among such a kinde of blacke or barbarous people.

The manner of taking away their wives, which in some sort is vsed in Ireland at this day.

The modesty of a new married woman

These people stand much vpon their dignitie.

I proceed againe in the state of their Kings, there is no people in the world, stand more vpon their antiquitie, and dignitie of bloud, then they doe betweene themselves, insomuch, as once I had a quarrell grew in my house, betweene one of the Kings sonnes, vnder whose gouernement our habitation was, and another Blacke, who was a very lusty and able

able man, called *Boo John*, vnto whom for some respects, we carried a more kinde of extraordinary affection, wherein they braued one another, concerning their dignities of birth, the one was better, and the other was better, insomuch as *Boo John* with his hand stroke the other in the face, and thereupon their weapons were drawne, and parties making on both sides, danger was like to ensue, but calling more of my company, with a small gunne I stopt betwixt them, and made them seuer; howbeit the Kings sonne promised to returne the next morning, and take reuenge if he durst abide him, which the other promised to doe, and accordingly notwithstanding all the entreaties I could vse, would not depart, but withall sent out for more people, who in the morning betimes came into him, all of them fitted with their countrey armes. And the Kings sonne also performed his word, for in the morning he came to the Riuers side, and called for a boate to passe ouer, bringing a liue biefe with him, as a token vnto me from his father, as he was many times accustomed to send; and there came likewise with him diuerse people, and all with armes. I was very doubtfull some hurt would arise, and laboured *Boo John* to goe away: but all I could gaine of him, was, he would only sit downe in our yard, vnder the shadow of our houses, with his people about him, and no wrong were offered him, hee would not stirre nor giue no offence; and by meanes I wrought so with the Kings sonne, carrying him and his company into my house, and vsing them curteously, that for that time I pacified them, and they parted quietly, howbeit not without threatening vpon an-

I other

The certaine
knowledge of
their Kings &
Gouvernours
and their suc-
cessors.

Their titles of
honor.

Wherein their Titles, they haue onely foure, vvhich is *Mansa* for
Riches consists. the King, *Ferran* a second name, *Ferambra* the
GreatBeggars. third, and *Boo John* the last; every one of these foure
being in their places commanders aod gouernors: their greatest Riches consists, in hauing of most
slaves, and from the King to the slave, they are all
perpetuall beggars from vs, hovbeit small matters
vyill satisfie them, except it be in *Aquavite*, for
The temporall
people great
drinkers of
Aquavitz.

other occasion; They doe distinckly know every
gouernement, who shall be King, and how the suc-
cession shall hold, for in their temporall gouerne-
ments, one brother doth cuer succeed another, vn-
till that race be extinct, & then the eldest brothers
sonne beginnes: and likewise they doe distinguish
of gouernments, as they are in age. For there were
foure brethren, the eldest whereof was the great
King of *Cantore*, whom we neuer savy; the second
was *Summaway* King of the next place, and he came
downe and yvas aboard our boate; the third bro-
ther was King of the place where our Land-dwel-
ling yvas, being a blinde man, at vvhose house I
haue sundry times beene; and the fourth brother
yvas called by the name of *Ferran*, and had the go-
uernment of a countrey, vhere vve had much and
often trade, and for the most part, kept a Factor
lying, and this notwithstanding hee yvas of great
age, yvas the youngest brother, and as any of his
brethren died, they were all to remooue still, giuing
him the latter place: And this may suffice to shew
their manner of government; and for their seuerall

King

Kings truly, is, that they doe eat, drinke and sleep, and keepe company with their women, and in this manner consume their time, vntill Time consumes their ^{The life of} Kings truly described. them; with their great bloud and dignitie, wherof they so much esteeme: and with one example I will rehearse vnto you, I shal conclude concerning their kingly priuiledges.

The King of *Caffan*, who was dwelling in the Towne, as wee came vp the Riuier, with whom I spake, drunke two or three bottles of *Aqua-vite*, and had much familiar conference, who had liued in that place many yeares, howbeit hee was a lame man; after we returned downe the Riuier, and made stay at that Towne we found him nothing so merrily inclined, as he was at our going vp: wherupon demanding among some of the rest the reason, they told vs, hee was to be put out of his kingdonie; en-^{The deposing of Kings.} quiriting wherefore, they replied, there was another to come who had more right then hee, for sayd they, this was the Kings sonne, but begotten of a base woman, such as I described their concubines to be: howbeit the King left behinde him a sonne, who was right borne, but very young, which child being now come to yeares, craves his rightfull inheritance, and the King of *Burfall*, vnder whom they hold, they could not deny, but had taken order to send him forward, so as he was lookd for euery day, and indeed, the second day after I was gone from the Towne, he came thither, bringing abundance of people with him, to whom the people of the Towne reforted, leauing the old King, to whom notwithstanding the yong King sent, willing him to depart, and goc away with his wiues and family before he

came, or if hee found him there, hee shoulde suffer death, which at the first he refused to doe, saying he would enclose himselfe in his dwelling, and die ther: but vpon better aduice, when he saw his himselfe quite forlaken, he passed himselfe and wiues crosse the Riuere, and left the Tovne to this yong Commander, who after his entrance, our pinnace riding there, and being ready to come away, he sent for the Factor, to whom after some familiar conference, hee sayd, this tovne and kingdome hath been lost, but hereafter you shall see it found againe, promising at all occasions his friendly assistance.

But before I leaue them, it were necessary I should acquaint you, vwhat manner of ceremony doth passe betwixt them and vs as we meet together; the King is commonly sitting on his mat, laid on the ground, vwhich in our entrance he obserueth, not offring to rise; and in regard he hath nothing but his Gregories on his head, vwhich are fast and cannot stirre, We do not vske to mooue our hatts, or vncouer our heads vwhen vve come to him, but drawning neare, somewhat bending our bodies, vwe lay our bands vpon our breasts, which he also performs to vs, and vwhen vve come neare, he holding forth his hand, vve first take hold on the vpper part of one anothers hand, next on the lowver part, and the third time ioyne palmes, and with a full hand shaking one another, downe wee sit by him, and after some small parlee concerning the cause of our coming, wherein the kings part is performed in state, whatsoeuer he speakes being related ouer by another: out goes our bottle of *Aqua vite* which must not be wanting, and a botle of Sacke too, it is so much the better, & calling

The ceremony
vsed betwixt
the King and
vs, when first
we meet.

calling for a small gourd to drinke in, which is their
richest Plate; I first beginne, and drinking off a
cup, present both the cup and bottle vnto the king,
the bottle he deliuers presently to some one of prin-
cipall regard with him, who by his appoyntment,
after the king hath first drunke, and he himselfe not
failing of his next turne, distributes it to the whole
attendance, who for the most part stand round by
the wall of the house, one after another taking his
cup, and then to the king againe. In their drinking
I obserue one thing, that in regard of the goodnesse
or the strangenesse of the liquor, when he receiueth
the first cup, before hee drinke himselfe, with the
same liquor, he wets one of his principal Gregories:
The king many times calling for a cup, breakes the
square, otherwise they never leaue vntill the bottle
is out, and so all the bottles we bring, wherein we
haue one priuiledge, for after we haue tasted the first
cup, which must be of euery bottle to secure them of
danger; we need not vntes we please, take any more,
but shaking of our heads when they offer a cup, it
stands for a faire refusall, and so passeth to another;
neither doe they suffer their women publiquely to
drinke amongst them, except some especially respe-
cted, who may sometimes haue a cup, but even di-
uide it among themselves, so long as the bottle will
run, and their brains hold out, which being the true
and proper element, they delight in, I will heare in
in their hearts desires leaue them, and proceed to a
more ciuill; I am sure soberer sort of people.

He gives his
chiefe Gregory
drinke first.

Their women
not allowed to
drinke in
publike, al-
though they
loue it well.

*The discourse of their Maribuckles or
religious men.*

And so by order, I am now come to speake of

They obserue
the leuiticall
Law.

And haue great
knowledge of
the old Testa-
ment.

They marry in
their own tribe
and brcde vp
their children
in their owne
septa.

The Mary-
bucks haue the
same allowance
of women the
Kings or tem-
porall people
haue.

their *Marybuckles* or *Bissareas*, which we in our lan-
guage, may call religious Persons, or Priests of the
country. The Mary-buckles are seperated from the
common people, both in their habitations & course
of lives, concerning whom I haue with dilligence
obserued, that in their whole proceeding they
haue a wonderous reference to the leuiticall law,
as it is in our holy Bible related; the principalls
wherof they are not ignorant in, for they do re-
port concerning *Adam* and *Eve*, whom they call
Adama and *Euahaha*, talking of *Noahs* flood, and
of *Moses*, with many other things our sacred Hi-
story makes mention of: their houses or dwellings
are seperated from the common people, hauing
their Townes and lands set out in severall within
themselues, wherein no common people haue dwel-
ling, except such as are their slaves, that worke and
labour for them, which slaves they suffer to marry
and cherish the race that comes of them, which
race remaines to them, and their heires or poste-
rity as perpetuall bond-men; they marry likewise
in their owne tribe or kindred, taking no wiues, but
the daughters of Mary-buckles, and all the children
they haue, are nourished and bred vp, vnto the
ceremonies of their fathers.

But for the number of their wiues and women,
they haue the selfe course, that I described before
among the Kings, and temporall people, in the like
manner amongst them, euery man in his dig-
nity, and procedence hauing more or lesse: where-
in there is no seuered towne but hath a principall,
for better relation whereof, I will declare vnto you
the towne and place, where there especiall, or, as I
may

may say, high Priest doth dwell.

The Towne is called Setico, lying from the Riuell side some three miles: to this Towne I went, hauing occasion in following of our Trade, to lye with my boate so neare as I could come, my Guide or *Conductor*, was one of my blacke people I hired, called *Fodee Careere*, who in his profession was a Mary-bucke, and they are for our commodities to be hired, and will put their hand to any needfull occasion, like as any of the temporall sort would do.

This was the first of the Country, who euer I entertained and continued with mee, both vp into the highest part I went, as likewise all the time I followed any trade in the Riuer, with whom we doe agree by the moone, how much hee is to haue, which agreement he receiues when the moone is ended, in some commodity of ours which he desirereth, the valuation whereof, amounts vnto a poore summe: our continuance together had bred such an affectionate league, betwene vs, that we were vnted as people of one place, and in those courses of trade we followed, I did not onely aske and require his advise, but in most things allowed and followed the same: with that Mary-bucke, I had diuerse and sundry communications, concerning their Religion, wherein many times he would wish, that I might once come to conuerce with their chiefe man, whom he called *Fodee Bram*, who would as he sayd giue me full satisfaction, concerning their religious orders; and being now come to the Port of Setico, for so we called it, he was very importunate I should goe vp to see the towne and visit this religious person, I received his direction

Fodee Careere was my Alchade, and bought & sold for me.

Fodee Bram was the chiefe Mary-bucke of all the Country.

reftion, what Present it was fittest, I should carry him vp, wherwith furnished, taking two of our men with me, one of them carrying a fowling peec on his necke, we came to the towne, but meeing of some of the dwellers by the way, they had told vs that this *Fodee Bram* was very il, anddaungerously sicke, whereat they seemed much to mourne.

Being entered the Towne, and come vnto his Body Priest & house, I found without many people, demaunding people weare one manner of apparrell. of him what they were, he told me they were all as he was, Mary-buckles: for by their habite they are not to be discerned, being all clothed in one and the same manner, as the common people are: I was intreated to sit downe vnder their open shades, which are made by the better sort of people, on the out-side of their houses, to take the ayre in; and in the meane time my *Alchade*, for by that name my hired Mary-bucke was called, went into his house, and in my name presented my present, acquainting of him that I was the Captaine, and Commander of our people, whercupon he caused himselfe to be lifted vp from his bed, or mat whereon he lay, sitting on the side whereof, supported and helde vp by three of his wiues, he sent out to haue me brought vnto him, and after our salutati-
ons past, he held me fast by the hand, giuing me many thankes, for that great present he had recei-
ued, hemoneing much his sicknesse hindered him, he could not accompany me, thereby to shew his
The chiefe Ma- respect vnto me, during our conference he caused
ry-bucke, daun- a dinner to be made ready: I did conceite him to
getroulously sickle. be daungerously sicke, for his hand wherewith hee
held me, did burne with that extremity, as the heat
gaue

gaue such offence, that I wist very willingly I might be loosed; I tooke notice of those women who held him, and to euery of them gaue a pewter ring, which both from them, and him was thankefullly receiued: dinner prouided, he intreated me with my Company: to passe into another house adioyning, which after their Country manner was prepared, and we had Hennes, and other provision brought in, amongst which one sort of sustenance I never saw before, nor after in the Country, which was compounded of their Country graine, ^{His manner of} entertaining made vp in round cakes, resembling very much our ^{me.}

English Ielly, and as our Alchard told me, was one of the principall dainties, esteemed amongst them; while I was at dinner, a messenger came from him, bringing word he was very sory to heare I fed not, and likewise by him sent vnto me a large hide, and an Elephants tooth of a good bignesse, as a gratuity for the present I had brought him, (wherein may be iudged what losse I receiued, when the valuation of what I delivered, and by him so much esteemed, did not cost here at home, according to our Merchants accompt, aboue the greate summe of

xvij^l: After I had eate my desire was to go see the Towne, and view their dwelling, he sent certaine people with mee, who brought me through their streetes or housing into the plaine fields, where I might throughly discerne the whole Scituacion, I did heedfullie regarde it, for it did appeare the greatest Towne, or place, that I had seene, and the manner thereof in my opinion, was worthy the obseruation: The towne was built round, after the manner of a Circle, whereof the front of the

The valuation
of the present
I gaue him,
which was so
highly estee-
med.

The descrip-
tion of the town
called Serico.

houses, did not containe any great thicknesse, but
 as we may say, the breedth of a reasonable faire
 street, ioyning their houses or walles of their yards
 and barnes close together, the diameter whereof,
 that is from the North, to the South, or likewise
 from any one point to his opposite, we did con-
 ceive to be neare an English mile, within which
 Circuite was much Cattle, especially store of Asses,
 whereby it may be conjectured, that they contri-
 ued their towne in that sort, to keepe out the rau-
 ning beasts, and securing those Cattle they had a-
 bout them, whereof at this place they had the
 greatest vse, I meane of their Asses, as I will relate
 vnto you, but first I must take leaue of the high
 Priest: after I had satisfied my selfe in looking a-
 broade, I returned vnto him into his house, where
 I found him layd along, in extremity of paine, he
 seemed to labour much in his desire to haue had
 conference with me, saying he had earnestly wished
 to see me, that we might haue spoken together,
 concerning our lawes, and something he spake, but
 what came from him, was very vnprefect, which I
 imputed to the paine he endured, only I noted when
 he wold haue spoken of *Adam* and *Eve*, and *Moses*, &
 so I tooke notice of the names, in that manner hee
 might well perceiue, we had knowledge of them,
 The chiche
 Mary-buckes
 wonderfull de-
 firsous to conter
 Iall: So that after he had made me to eate by him,
 with me about a dish of excellent creame drest with corne after
 their best fashion, & a solemnne farewell past betwixt
 vs, I left him. Notwithstanding before I proceed fur-
 ther, I will relate what I haue gathered of their pro-
 fession,

fession, and what they conceit of vs. They do worship the same as we do, the true and only God, to whom they pray, and on his name they call, in their language, expressed by the word *Alle*, in somuch as if he see any thing which begets in him admiration, casting his eyes to the Heauens, hee cries *Alle Alle*; neither haue they amongst them, any manner of image, or picture, or resemblance of any diuine things but as far as we can perceiue, such things are distastfull vnto them: They doe acknowledge *Mahomet*, and are all circumcised, the manner of their circumcision, I refer to speake of in another place: their Sabbath or the seuenth day is vpon the friday, and haue distinctions, and proper names for seuen dayes in their weeke, they reckon their age or times, by the raines, in saying hee hath liued so many raines, as we say so many yeares, howbeit, we doe neuer heare them call vpon the name of *Mahomet*, neither haue they amongst them any Churches, nor places they dedicate to holy vies, so farre as we can perceiue, neither do we finde that they celebrate or solemnize their Sabbath day, for even on that day will they follow any Trade, they will haue with vs, and their owne occasions: without any intermission, they haue certayne round houses built open, and are spacious, according to their fashions, wherein they teach their youth, the manner whereof is this: All the male children that proceedes from these Mary-buckes, are taught to write and reade, and in regard they haue no paper amongst them, but what wee or others bring them in the way of Trade; and therefore is of esteeme, they haue for their bookees a small smooth boord, fit to

They haue no manner of Image.

They haue no Churches.

They obserue not their Sabbath.

The manner of teaching their male children to write, and reade.

hold in their hands, on with the childrens lessons are written with a kinde of blacke incke they The manner of make, and the pen is in a manner of a pensill. The their character. Character they vse, being much like the Hebrewe, which in regard I vnderstood not, I caused my Mary-bucke to write in paper, some part of their law, which I brought home with me, that some of our learned Schollers might peruse, if wee might by that meanes come to any better knowledge, then the small practise we haue hetherto had, and by men of our capacities cannot so easilly be attained, onely this much wee discerne, that the religion and law they teach, is not writ in the same tongue, they publickly speake, and moreover, that none of the temporall people, of what dignitie souuer, are traded vpto write, or reade, or haue any vse of bookees or letters amongst them.

Their law is
not written in
the publicke
tongue.

And whether these open houses, they teach their children in, be places for their religious ceremoni-
es, and for their publike meetings, in their holy
exercises, because they are euert placed, neare the
principall mans dwelling, and as it were loyning
vnto him, wee cannot well resolute, but rather
conceite the contrary, in regard they lie open, and
are not swapt, and kept with any manner of de-
cency; and therfore do rather thinke they make vse
of the open fields, where vnder some spacious
shady tree, they obserue their meetings, some
part of the manner whereof, as an eye witnessse, I
will readily recite.

We suppose
they performe
their religious
ceremonies,
vnder the
shady trees.

The place where we had houses built, and walled with straw for our owne vses, was scared by the Ri-
uer side, vpon the top of the banke; and by the peo-
ple

ple of the Country, called *Tobabo Condo*, the white-
mans towne: some hundred paces within vs, from
the Riuer, was a small towne of these religious peo-
ple, wherein lived an ancient *Mary-bucke*, called
Mahome, who could not be lesse in appearance then
an hundred yeares of age, from whom we receiuied
much relation concerning the countrey aboue, and
of the abundance of gold there, which himselfe had
trauelled and seene, as it is their profession to doe,
and I shall haue occasion soorthwith to shew you:
This ancient *Mahome*, was euer a faithful and lo-
ving neighbour vnto vs, howbeit in regard of his
age, he did not teach the children, nor was not the
eminentest man of the Towne, but one *Hammet*,
who was not so trusty a neighbour. The olde *Ma-
home* did diuersc times lodge and entertaine stran-
gers, that came, especially of his owne profession,
amongest which, there had laine one night at his
house, a *Mary-bucke*, who in the morning, coming
downe to the Riuer side, close without our wall;
hauling his flaues to follow him, who brought in his
hand a greate gourd, in the Riuer he filled it full of
faire water, and brought vnto him, vvhic into pre-
sently pulling forth all his priuie members, hee put
them, without any niceenesse of being seen what he
did, and after hee had well washed them, hee made
him to throw away the water, vvhich done, and the
gourd vwell vashed officed, he brought him an-
other, filled also vwith vwater, vvhic into he vvaſhed
and rubbed his hands, and in the like manner it was
throwne away, and a third brought, wherewith he
washed and cleansed his face, all which performed,
he making a kinde of lowe reuerence with his bodie,

They called
our dwelling
the white mens
towne.

In any occasi-
on of falling
out betweene
the people and
vs, this old
man would
come with his
Afegy presensi-
ly to ayde vs.

and laying his hand on his breast, his face directed toward the East, kneeled downe, and there mum-bled or vttered soorth, after a decent manner, it should seeme, certaine prayers, wherin, after hee had continued for a space, kissing the ground, hee rose vp, and turning himselfe about, with his face directed to the West, hee performed the like cere-mony, which ended, after hee had stayed, and loo-ked a while vpon vs, hee returned to his place of lodging.

One ceremony more of their Religion, I will re-late, if you please to remember, where and how I left the chiese *Mary-bucke* sicke and full of danger, it did manifest no lesse, for in the euening, the day after I came from him, he died, the report whereof, was immediatly spread ouer the whole countrey, who from all parts came in, after that abundant manner, to solemnize his funerall, so many thou-sands of men and women gathered together, as in such a desart and scattered countrey might breed admiration, which I thinke was rather increased, in regard at that time he died, the moone was high, and gaue her light, and they in whole troupes tra-velled, eyther the whole night, or most part of the same together; the place or port whereat my boat did ride, was a Passage or Ferry to the towne, from the whole countrey, on the further side, whereunto belonged a great Canoe, which I had hired, hauing likewise another of my owne, both which never stood still, but were vsed, night and day in passing the people, none of them came emptie, some brought beaucs, others goates, and cockes and hennes, with rice, and all sort of graine the country yeelded

The death of
the chiese Ma-
ry-bucke.

The great re-
sort to his buri-
all.

yeelded', so as there came in a wonderfull deale of prouision, my Mary-bucke entreated mee, to send something of sweet sauour, to be cast vpon his body, which the people muche steeeme of; I sent some *Spica Romana*, and some Orras, which by his sonne was thankefullly receiued : the manner of his buriall, was after this sort, hee vvas layed in a house, vwhere a graue vvas digged, and a great pot of wa-
ter set in the roome, and iust after the same man-
ner, as the Irish doe vse, vwith a vnderfull noyse
of cries and lamentations, hee vvas layed into the
ground; the people, especially the vwomen, run-
ning about the house, and from place to place, with
their armes spread, after a lunaticke fashion, seemd
vwith great sorrow to bewaile his departure. They
also assembled them selues, in the most conuenient
place, to receive the multitude, and neatest vnto
the graue, and sitting devyne in a round ring, in the
middle came foorth a Mary-bucke, vwho betwixt
saying and singing, did rehearse as it vvere certaine
verses, in the praise and remembrance of him de-
parted, vwhich it shoule seeme vwas done *ex tempore*,
or prouided for that assembly, because vpon diuers
vwords or sentences hee spake, the people would
make such sodaine exultations, by clapping of their
hands, and every one running in, to giue and pre-
sent vnto him, some one or other manner of thing,
might be thought acceptable, that one after ano-
ther, euery feuerall Mary-bucke would haue his
speech, wherein they onely vvent avay vwith the
gratifications, vwho had the pleasingest stile, or as
vve terme it, the most eloquente phrasē, in setting
forth the praises of him departed, in vwhich the peo-
ple

They do bury
the body, with-
all sweete sa-
uors and per-
fumes they
can gett
The manner of
buriall.

verses and O-
rations in com-
mendations of
the deceased.

ple were so much delighted; another ceremonie was, that every principall Mary-bucke and men of note amongst them, would take of the earth, which came forth of the place his graue was digged, and with the same water, which was in the pot, standing in the same roome, would moisten the said earth, and so forme therof a round ball, which they would carry away with them, and esteeme of as a great Relique: whereto my *Alchade* or Mary-bucke, because of those perfumes I sent, was admitted to haue one, which he so highly esteemed, I could not at any rate purchase it from him, although I made him offers, of more then I meant to giue.

This Assembly held, for the space of ten dayes, with a continuall recourse, of comming and going, but not altogether for the buriall of the dead; for after certayne dayes were spent in the celebrating of his Obsequies, then beganne a great solemnitie, for the establishing and inuesting of his eldest sonne in his place and dignitie: whereunto came agayne many gifts, and presents: amongst those that passed by me, I tooke notice of a great Ramme, which was carried betweene two, bound fast and layd vpon a hurdle. In the whole time I was in the Country, I never saw any Ramme, or Sheepe, but that which was brought very farre, his wooll might more properly be called haire, it was of that hardnesse: I did vnderstand by my Mary-bucke, he was to be vsed, after some manner of sacrifice, and I vnderstood likevvise, that in their high Priesthood, the sonne succeeded the father, & this course is held amongst their Religious orders, wherein they differ from the temporall gouernments.

The inuesting
of the eldest
sonne in the
fathers place.

O hys a 1577
mroo in 1600
to 1600
bys a 1600
A Ramme for
sacrifice.

It followes, I should now deliuer their poore o-
pinion they should concerning vs and our profe-
sion: wherein, with humble reuerence, I craue pa-
don, that my hand hold in the least sort, be made
an instrument, to shew or set downe, any thing
opposite vnto my Lord and Sauiour, but by shew-
ing the weaknes of naturall man, and the wisedome
that remaines in rotten flesh, the glory of God
more perfectly appeares, to the confirming and
comforting of euery true and perfect establisht
Christian; when wee shew vnto them we honour
and serue God aboue, and likewise his Sonne, who
was sent vpon the earth, and suffered death for vs,
who was called Iesus, by that name they doe not
know him, but by the name of *Nale*, they speake
of a great Prophet, who did many and great mira-
cles, whereof they haue amongst them diuerse re-
petitions, and that his mothers name was *Mariz*,
and him they doe acknowledge, to be a wondrous
good man, but to be Gods sonne, they say it is
impossible, for say they God was never seene, and
who can see God and liue, much more, for God to
haue the knowledge of woman, in that kind that
we should beleue it, they do wonder at vs; the ra-
ther they say, because they see God loues vs, better
then them, in giuing vs such good things, they see
we haue and are able to bring vnto them; and like-
wise they do admire our knowledge, being able to
make such vessells, as can carry vs through such
great waters, and how we should finde our way,
more especially higher vp in the Riuier; when we talk
of the Sea, whereof they are altogether ignorant,
onely by the name, or word *Fancafla*, which signi-

*They cal Christ
by the name of
Nale.*

*The opinion
they hold con-
cerning him.*

fieth great waters ; thus like humaine creatures in darknesse they argue, being barred from that glorious light, which shines in the east, whreof though they haue heard , they haue not yet made vse but no doubt when the fulnesse of time is come they shall; for amongst themselves a prophecy remaines, that they shall be subdued , and remaine subiect to a white people : And what know we , but that determinate time of God is at hand , and that it shall be his Almighty pleasure , to make our nation his instruments , whereof in my part I am strongly conforde in regard of the familiar conuerstation wee find amongst them , and the faire acceptance I receiued : in the vpper parts I attained, where I had a people came downe vnto me , who had neuer seene white men before , with whom we traded with a faire commerce , and some sauor of a golden sequell : the relation whereof , will follow very speedily: onely it is necessary , I part not obliquely from my religious company, and to acquaint you that they haue great bookees, all manuscripts of their Religion, and that we haue seene, when companies of Mary-buckes haue trauelled by vs , some of their people laden therewith , many of them being very great, and of a large volume, which trauell of theirs , it is most necessary I acquaint you withall, in regard from thence proceedes , a great deale of intelligence we haue, and I may not let passe one vertue of theirs, the narration whereof, may make their intelligence somewhat more respeted, and in my poore opinion carry amongst a better esteeme.

They haue
bookees of great
volumes all
manuscriptes.

It may please you to call to minde, when I left the
Kings

Kings in the middest of their cups, I promised to shew you a soberer people, which are these Mary-bucks, betwixt whom and the temporal people, is a wonderfull difference, the rather in regard they liue vpon one and the same ground, the temperature of the day being the same, wherein the desires of those common people, is for Aqua-vitæ, and hot drinke that they will many times pawne their armes, both their bowes and arrowes, and swords from their neckes for that hot liquor, yea many times their clothes from their backes, to satiat and glut their earnest desires, which seeme to vs never to be satisfied: Now to the contrary the Mary-bucke, will by no meanes take or touch on droppe thereof, of what kind somuer it be, tying himselfe strictly to no manner of drinke but water, and not ^{The wonderfull sobernesse} of these Mary-buckes. ^{only himselfe, that is the men, or malekind, but likewise their wiues and women, neither will or can at any time be drawne to tast or receiue any iot of this our comfortable liquor, nay more, they will not suffer none of their children, not so much as the little infant, who in the place we liued at, through daily recourse one with another, were growne to such familiarity with vs, that they would many times steale from their homes, and come and hang about vs, these small ones we might not giue any wine, no nor any maner of fruit as reasons, or sugar, or any sweete things, without great offence vnto the parents, and if hee hapned they found it with them, they would take it away with great displeasure, and although themselves were never so sicke, and in those times we would perswade them, how comfortable it would be vnto them,}

them, we could by no meanes preuaile, to gaine any manner of inclination towards it, for example, as I was trauelling vp the River in my boate, vpon some occasions our people being in the wa-
ter, and in the shallow, leading vp our boate, a suddaine deepnesse, occasioned by a steepe banke, brought them beyond their reaches, and enforced them to shift for themselues by swimming: my Al-
chade or Mary-bucke, being one of them, who could reasonably vse his armes, was notwithstanding taken in a whirle-poule, and in great danger
 A strange example of absti-
nence. of drowning, hauing beene twise at the bottome, but at the second rise, one of our men tooke hold vpon him, and with helpe, we presently got him aboord, being almost spent, and his senses gone, we earnest to recouer him, fearing the agony we saw him in, got rosa-solis to put in his mouth, the sent whereof, as it appeared, made him hold close his lippes, that we gaue him none, but within a while he came perfectly to himselfe, and as it seemed retained the sauor, so as he askt whether he had taken any or no: He was answered no: I had rather (sayth hee) haue died, then any should haue come within me, although I am verily perswaded, the very sauor refresht, and did him good, wherein they haue a great resemblance to the *Rechabites*, spoken of in the thirty five Chapter of the Prophet *jeremy*, who kept zealously the Command of *jonidab* their father, from whence these may be lineally discended, in regard it is sayd they proceeded from *Hobab*, the father in Law of *Moses*, and *Moses* wife is noted to be an Ethio-
pian: And this is the principall marke, we know these

these Mary-buckles by, that howsomer they cannot by their habite be discerned from the common people yet in offering them to tast, or drinke ^{The true way to know a mary-bucke.} our foresayde liquors, they are presently to bee distinguished, which sobernesse of their, being an evident signe, that they are alwayes themselues. To which I adde, that as they do not loue, wee should promise them any thing, but be sure of performance, so in any thing we can discerne, we receiue no false reports, or vntrutches from them, ^{They will tell no lies.} with which confidence, I goe forward with the relation of their trade, and trauaile.

These Mary-buckles are a people, who dispose themselues in generall, when they are in their able age to trauaile, going in whole families together, and carrying along their booke, and manuscripts, and their boyes or younger race with them, whom ^{The marybucks manner of tra-} they teach and instruct in any place they rest, or ^{uaile.} repose themselues, for which the whole Country is open before them, to harbour and sit downe as night or necessity ouer-taketh them, alwayes disposing themselues to some Towne whereunto they are not ouerchargeable, but only to rest their bodies, in regard we see them alwayes carry prouision for the belly with them, which we conceite is renewed, as they meeet with some principall persons, or make their Rendevow in some eminent place, this wee are sure that there is not any of them passe vs, but they will vse the custome of the whole Country, which is to begge without any deniall, and although to vs it is but a poore matter, in respect of the Trade we haue, much more what we hope and looke for, to giue vnto ^{They will beg of vs without deniall.}

them, or amongst a whole company, a quier of paper, which cost three pence, yet to them it is a rich reward, out of which they questionlesse doe rayse the greater part of sustenance to trauell withall, and what else may be auailable vnto them, making thereof, by writing in the paper their blessed Gregories, which they giue and bestow as they finde occasion, and to confirme vs herein, this wee note, that if wee haue occasion to send any of the Countrey people, of any message or employment for vs, after he hath agreed for his reward, he will looke to haue a sheete or two of paper giuen him, which is to buy him sustenance, as hee pasleth from towne to towne: so as you shall neuer meeete with any of this profession, but in discouer they can speake of more Countries then their owne natiuue places: one chiefe reason to encourage their trauell, we haue learned, which is, that they haue free recourse through all places, so that howsoeuer the Kings and Countries are at warres, and vp in armes, the one against the other, yet still the Mary-bucke is a priuiledged person, and many follow his trade, or course of trauelling, without any let or interruption of either side. Notwithstanding there is none of these Mary-buckes but goe armed, and are as compleatly furnished, as any of the other people, and haue the manner of vse and exercise of their weapons, in as ample manner as they haue, whereunto I thinke they are rather inuited, in regard of those wilde and rauening beasts, the countrey is stored withall, that vpon any occasion, they may be able to defend themselues, and offend their offensiue enemies. To particularize heerein I may tell

The Mary.
bucke free to
trauale in all
places.

tell you of those two ancients Mary-buckles, who were our neighbours, in the towne where our hou- Their report
sing stood, who both of them would relate vnto vs, of gold.
of infinite store of gold, which they had seene the
Countrey aboue to abound withall, wherein the
more auntient man, whom wee found so louing a
friend, would speake maruellous confidently, how-
beit he would tell vs, there were a dangerous peo-
ple to passe, before wee came vnto them, and that
the Riuier was so full of trees, we should not be able
to get our boate along; and in token of feare,
when I was to beginne my iourney vpward, and
came in the euening to take my leaue of him; tak-
ing my right hand betwixt both his, hee vttered o-
uer it, diuerse vnowne words, and euer and a-
none, would sparingly spatter, with his spettle vp-
pon it, after which laying his mouth close to my
necke, ouer my right shoulder, hee would after the
like manner performe there: which his superstiti-
ous zeale being assuredly done in loue, I did not
contemptuously refuse, because I was ignorant of
any offence therein, but with a friendly curtesie par-
ted with him, and my retурne backe was to him as
ioyfull; the other who was a more, or as I may say,
most subtile fellow, promised to be my guide along,
and to passe in the boate with mee, and thereby
wrought vpon my willingnes, to embrace his com-
pany, to the seruing his owne turne, and getting
from me many such gifts and curtesies, as otherwise
hee could never haue attained, holding me in hand, The subtily of
his neighbour
Hammet.
hee would meet me at a Port aboue, but there de-
ceiued mee, to my further trouble, and at our re-
turne preuented, his cause was feare of the peo-
ple

ple aboue, which (God be praised) fell out to the contrary, whereof forthwith it will fall right to tell you; onely I must first say something, concerning the great Tovvne of *Setico*, and of the trade they follow, with those same number of Asses, whereof before I told you.

The inhabitants heere, who are all Mary-buckes, are the onely people, who follow a continuall trade from their owne houses dovvne to the King of *Bursall*, whose dwellings (as you may remember) is layd to be by the Sea side; at which place, the Sea shoare doth naturally yeeld great store of Salt, but it is a course and durty kinde, insomuch as the greatest part, which we haue scane, and taken notice of, doth rather looke like durt, or Sea-coale ashes, then resemble the Salt we haue in vse, or make our trade withall; to buy which they carry downe,

Wherewith he as their chiefe commodicie, the slaves or people of *maintaines his* the Country, whereof the King of *Bursall* doth make such profit, as it is supposed to be a principall of the reuenew, wherewith he maintains his greatnessse.

This commodicie the people doe carry like-
vvise farre vp into the Country, for amongst them-
selues, we can perceiue they make little vse thereto
so as their trauell is long and tedious: the returne
they make, is not discernd to be any thing but gold,
and a kinde of Nuts they call *Colz*, which is in great
esteeme amongst them, the vertue whereof I shall
hereafter tell you: and for that it may be here de-
manded, what becoms of the gold by them brought
dovvne, I will shewv you vwhat by report is told vs;
These Mary-buckes doe hold an opinion, that af-
ter their death they shall appeare in another world,

where

vwherein this gold wil be of great esteem, and therefore striue to furnish themselues all they can therewith, vvhich either in their life time, they secretly in the ground doe hide, or by their dearest friends cause to bee buried with them, esteeming themselves happiest, that can with greatest quantitie be furnished: another vse they make, is, to buy from the *Portingals*, a sort of faire, long & square blew stones, which stones their women weare about their middle, to keepe them from bloudy issues, vnto which they are generally subiect, the occasion rising from the men, as may be well supposed, if you but rememb-
 ber or call to your minde, after what sort they are discribed, and this is scene, by that esteeme ^{A good com.} the *Portingall's* make of that commoditie ^{moditis.} which brings (as I obserued) so great a store and quantitie of gold amongst them; other vse within themselues they haue none, but that the women weare it hanging in their eares, in rings, and pendants, made vp with little Arte, and as vnhansome workmanship. These people of *Setico* were the most unwilling we should proceed in the search of the River, of any other, not onely telling vs themselues of many dangers, but at all townes where we came, and amongst our familiars, had left their persuasions, if it could haue preuailed to discourage vs; or whether they did verely think, our boate could neuer haue found passage, in regard it was neuer attempted by any such vessell before, or as I incline looking after ^{The reason of} *Buckor Sane.* vnto, fearing we might be hinderers to the Trade, they had so long followed, and whercunto they were settled, being wel prouided with such numbers of Asses, as beasts of burthen, to proceed and fol-

Note.

low the same, so as from them, wee could get no comfortable intelligence, vwherein reason leades the way, that euery mans profit is nearest to himselfe; but as it shall please God, to encourage you the noble Gouernour and Company, to prepare and settle your selues, with a serious resolution, to follow the farther search of this rich expectation: These people of *Setico*, of all other are the likeliest, and dwelle the most conuenientest, to be brought to a more settled, and commodious trade, which vwill fall vpon them vwith a great deale lesse trouble, and infinite lesse trauell, and vwithall be made espe-
ciall instruments of our good, whereunto as yet their grosse vnderstandings cannot ascend, and an-
cient customes are harsh to be altered, howbeit these were the considerations that made me endeuour to
settle a league vwith the high Priest, and establish a
perfect course of amitie betwixt vs: which course
of mine, I shall more boldly commend to your faire
acceptance, vwhen you shall see it grounded vpon
the experience of my vwhole trauel and trade in the
Riuers, and after my discourse and conference vwith
that great blacke Marchant *Buckor Sano*, concern-
ing whom and all my proceedings aboue, I now
am come to make a full relation.

Our trauell vp the Riuers.

VHEN I vvas come to *Baraonda*, vvhich is the highest Tovne the Riuer flowves vnto, and notwithstanding all the discouragement I received, vvas absolutely bent to proceed vp the Riuer, by meanes of *Bacay Tombo*, a principall man
of

of that Countrey, who brought mee two beeuves. I
was furnished with two Blacke-men more to go vp
with mee, the one a *Mary-bucke*, the other *Bacan* The Mary.
Tombo his kinsman, who he said had liued at *Tip-*
da, which was the place wee aymed at, not to the
Tovvne it selfe, but to the mouth of a little Riuier,
which was said to runne neare vnto the place, and
from thence fell into the maine Riuier where wee
were: Two Blacke-men I had before, that was my
Alchade, of whom I talked, and a pretty youth cal-
led *Sangulley*, who from the first coming of *George* Sangulley a
Tompson into the Riuier, had alwayes liued with the
English, and followed their affaires, so as hee was
come to speake our tongue, very handsomely, and
him I vsed many times as an Interpreter: so as in all
we had foure Blacke-men, whose help we could not
misle, in regard wee carried with vs a small *Cano*,
that was ready at all times to put a shoare: and
when wee came to an anker, to fetch wood, or any
other prouisions, as likewise to carry vs ashore,
and bring others to vs, reseruing our boate in the
middest of the Riuier, as a castle and refuge for vs.

Thus vve being ten Englishmen, and these foure
Blackes, went the fifteenth of Ianuary in the eue-
ning from *Baraonda*, and were going against the
streame, vntill friday the twenty sixt in the mor-
ning, which was eleuen dayes trauel, wherein I de-
sire to be rightly vnderstood, that our labour was
about foure houres in the morning, and foure in
the euening, so as our vwhole time spent therein, a-
mounted but to foure score and eight houres, in eight houres.
which time, our Sabbath day vvas obserued, one-
ly two houres in the euening, vwhenas my men car-

buckes name
was Selyman,
the other Tom-
bo.

Sangulley a
blacke boy.

Eleuen dayes
trauell against
the streame,
wherin wee
wrought eighty

nestly entreated to be going: in which time we re-
couered vwithin half a league of the place or Riuers
mouth, vve intended to goe vnto, and further vve
vwould not haue passed, nor endangered our selues,
and vwhat vve carried into the little Riuers, vntill
vve had made triall of the peoples dispositions, and
hovv they should stand affected to vs; vve met here
vwith a shole, as I haue said in the description of the
Riuer, vwhich stayed vs vve could passe no higher;
vve concluded therefore in the after-noone, to send
avay three of our Blacke-men, vwho vvere vwillng
to goe, directing them to *Buckor Sano of Tinda*, to
vvhom vve sent a Present, and likevvise I sent to the
King of the place, as the manner is; and gaue our
Blacke-men vwherevvithall to buy them victualls,
demanding of them vwhen they thought vve should
expect their returne, they said Sonday night, wher-
in I speake after our ovne phrase: and vwhile they
are trauelling, it vwill be necessary I acquaint you,
what were the grounds or reasons vve sought after
this *Buckor Sano*, and laboured to get neare to this
Tinda, making more especiall choice of him, then
of any other man.

George Tompson, in his diligence, while hee liued,
hearing of diuerse Carauans, that past in the coun-
try, and went downe to the King of *Bursals* domi-
nions for salt, had learned, that the onely and prin-
cipallest man that maintained the greatest Trade,
was that *Buckor Sano*, whose dwelling was at *Tin-
da*, who maintained and kept 200. Asses following
that tedious trauell. *Tompson*s desire led him forth-
with, to goe finde this Marchant, and in a paire of
Oares, as I speake in the beginning, went vp the Ri-
uer,

uer, and trauelling some way by land recouered *Tinda*, but found not his blacke Merchant, in regard he was trauelled higher into the Country, in the sale and vtering of his salt Commodity: *Thompson* returned, but found his expectation so satisfied, in that he had hard of the Moores of *Barbary*, and was come so neerewhere they frequented, that hee talkt of nothing, but how to settle habitations, and fortifie the Riuers to defende themselves, and keepe out other nations; but these his desires died in his vnhappy end, and this was all our acquaintance, which now I came to second, by sending vnto this *Buckor Sano* to come downe vnto the Riuer to vs, as the onely man we were willing to sell, and commend our commodities vnto.

And by this time Sunday night is come, and none of my blackmen returned, monday likewise all spent in expectation, on tuesday our men began to grumble, and my especiall confort to speake out, there was no reason wee should hazard our selues by staying any longer, in regard it was fallen tull. Some of our
men grew tear-
full.

out, as we were told below, that they were a bloody, and dangerous people, and therefore those people we sent vp were murdered; and if we stayed our turnes would be next, and likewise that we had no flesh left, and our other prouisions were very scanty. I gaue them content with faire words, that the place might be farther of then they conceited, in regard we had beeene on the toppe of the mountaines, and could discerne no likelihood of Townes or habitations, of which we had had no acquaintance, since we came from *Baraconde*, and in regard the Country about vs was abundantly repleni-

As bigge in bo-
dy as a great
Stagge, and
had wreathed
hornes.

The returne of
one of our
messengers.

The coming
of Buckor
Sano.

Prouision the
people brought

shed with all manner of wild beasts , we would try
our indeauors , and on the wednesday morning I
went out with two more , and killed a great and
goodly beast, which was no sooner brought downe
& cut out , & hanged to coole vnder the shady trees
on shore , but there appeared in sight thre black-
men, the one was one of those we sent , who had
brought with him *Buckor Samus* brother , and the
King of *Tindas* scruant , and they came before to
see vs , and what commodities wee had , bringing
word that the next day *Buckor Sano* would be there
himselfe; I had them aboord my boate , and made
them curteous entertainment , giuing them some
small commodities , and when the euening came , we
feasted with our Venison.

The next day about noone , came *Buckor Sano*
with his musicke playing before him , with
great solemnity , and his best clothes on ,
and about some 40. more , armed with their bows
and arrowes with him , hee shewed no more at
first , bowbeit within two houres after , there
were two hundred men and women come thither:
he sat downe vpon the banke vnder a shady tree:
after a little stay , I went a shore to him , and our
salutations being past , I desired him to go aboord ,
whereof he kindly accepted ; and withall shewed
me a beefe he had brought to giue me for the pre-
sent I had sent him , diuers goates the people had
likewise brought , and corne , and cockes , and hens ,
so as there was no neede to doubt any more want
of victuall: He carried no more aboord with him ,
but two: after he was in the boate , I shot off three
such guns as I had to welcome him , at the noyse
whereof

whereof he seemed much to reioyce, calling the report of the powder, by the name of the white mens thunder, and taking notice of the head, and the hide of the Deare which we had killed, which we shewed him was slaine by one of our guns, they His going a. sent, with admiration, from one place to another, boord the boat and certified, that there was a people come, who and report of our powder. with thunder killed the wild beasts in the wood, and the towles in the ayre: Which for it was our dayly vse to kill one sort of towle called a Stalker, which is as high as a man, and hath as much meate A Stalker. of his body, as is in a Lambe, which diuerse times we vsed to kill, and eate, more especiall we desired to haue his feathers, which grew on his tayle, which are of vse, and such as are worne, and esteemed of here at home amongst vs: I had of my owne prouision good Rosa-solis, taking forth a glasse, I dranke vnto him, after he had dranke he tooke off his sword and gaue it me to lay vp, saying defend me here in your boate, and I will secure you on shore, he liked our drinke so well, he suckt it in, and as it seemis not knowing the strength of it, took more then he would haue done, iusomuch as he fell asleep, the people that came with him, in the meane time cutting of reedes, made them houes, others fetching in wood, made fires euery where about them, so as it seemed a little towne; Buckor Sano slept soundly vpon my bed by me in the boate, and in the morning complained of his head, and this much I must iustifie in his behalfe, that during the time we were together, he was never ouertaken by drinking after, but obserued the course he saw vsed, to take a small cup before meate, and another

The saying of Buckor Sano
aboard the
boate.

Hee was but
once ouerta-
ken with our
strong drinke.

ther after, and this euer gaue him satisfaction: He desired to see all the Commodities we had, which he liked very well of, and whereas we thought our Iron would haue beeene greedily desired, we found it not so, for they told vs, there was a people neighbours vnto them who had knowledge to make it, howbeit they were diuerse times in warr together, but some of our Iron we put away, at better rates then below, by one third, and might haue done away all we had, if we would haue accepted of shides, which for the reason I shall presently shew was refused; howsomeuer this was the maine busynesse, that after they saw our salt, no other thing was esteemed amongst them, which at first seemed strange vnto them, forasmuch as they had never seene any of that fashion before: the salt we had, was onely bay salt, -which after they put in their mouthes, and tasted, they would looke vp and cry, *Alle*, in token of the good esteeme they had of it; After two houres of the morning spent, my Merchant went on shore, keeping my gowne about him, which when the euening shut in, the night before I had put vpon him, and in a manner of state, he went one shore withall, wearing of it in that manner, it might well appeare, they were not vsed to such kind of ornaments.

He makes a proclamation. The first thing he did, after he came on shore, he caused on to make a lowed outcry, in manner of a proclamation prohibiting any of the people, to buy or barter with vs, but as he bargained.

All that day hee found himselfe so sicke, after his drinking, that hee told me hee could tend no busynesse, onely hee shewed vnto mee, certaine young

blacke

blacke women, who were standing by themselves, and had white strings crosse their bodies, which hee told me were slaues, brought forme to buy, I made answer, We were a people, who did not deale in any such commodities, neither did wee buy or sell one another, or any that had our owne shapes; he seemed to maruell much at it, and told vs, it was the only marchandize, they carried downe into the countrey, where they fetcht all their salt, and that they were sold there to white men, who earnestly desired them, especially such young women, as hee had brought for vs: we answered, They were another kinde of people different from vs, but for our part, if they had no other commodities, we would returne againe: he made reply, that they had hides and Elephants teeth, cotton yarne, and the clothes of the country, which in our trade we call Negroes clothes: he was answerd, for their hides, we would not buy, in regard our boate was little, and wee could not conueniently carry them, but if they would bring them lower downe the Riuier, where our bigger vessels could come, we would buy them all, but for their teeth, cotton, and clothes, wee would deale for them: so against the next morning, being Satterday, we had a house built by the wa-
ter fide, open round about, and couered with reeds on the toppe, to shadow vs from the Sunne: and this was our market house; when we came to trade, we asked which should be the Staple commoditie, to pitch the price vpon, to value other things by, they shewed vs one of their clothes, and for that they onely desired our salt, wee fell to loveing and bidding vpon the proportion, wherein we had such

son greate
son of
Blog inde to

Their commo-
dities,

A markethouse
made a shor.

Warning not
to take notice
of their gold.

difference, and held so long, that many of them seemed to dislike, and made shew, that they would goe away, but after we concluded, there was no more difference, euery man bringing his commodities, our salt went away, and as they dispatcht, they likewise returned in companies together, and still others came, that we had the place continually furnished: We neuer talked vnto them of golde, the principall we came for, but wayted opportunitie, and notwithstanding we saw it worne in their wemens cares, warning was giuen, none of our people, should take any great notice of it, as a thing wee should greatly desire, vntill occasion was giuen, by *Buckor Sano* himselfe, who taking note of our guilt swords, and some other things wee had, although but poorely set out, with some shew of gold trimming, did aske if that were gold: hee was answered, Yes: it should seeme sayth he, you haue much of this in your Countrey: Wee affirmed the same, and that it was a thing our men did all vse to weare, and therefore if they had any, wee would buy it of them, because wee had more vse then they for it, you shall haue sayd he, what is amongst our women here; but if I did know you would esteeme of that, I would be prouided, to bring you such quantitie, as should buy all things you brought: and if you would be sure to come still vnto vs, I would not faile to meeke you. And proceeding further hee sayd: This Countrey aboue doth abound therewith, insomuch as these eyes of mine (poynting two of his fingers to his eyes, as the Countrey manner in speaking is,) hath beeue soun seuerall times, at a great Toyme aboue, the houses

houses whereof are couered onely with gold : wee
demaunded of him, how long he was going, and
comming thither: he answered four Moones ; we
asked him, if hee would carry some of vs thither,
hee answered : Yes, but they had enemies by the *Buckor Sanes*
way, sometimes to fight with them, wee shewed *report of gold*
him presently our gunnes, and tolde him wee *and of the*
would carry them with vs, and kill them all, at *houses aboue*
which he seemed to take a great deale of content. *couvered there-
with.*

Before I goe further, I will take occasion heare
to set downe their manner of trauell. They goe in
companies together, and driue before them their ^{He seem'd won-}
~~Asles~~, whose ordinary pace they follow, beginning ^{derous willing} ~~of our compa-~~
their dayes iourney, when the day appeares, which ^{nice}
is euen at the Sunne rising, (for so neare the Equi-
noctiall, there is a short dawning, eyther before
the Sunne riseth, or after shee sets) and continue
trauelling some three houres, then are they en-
forced to rest all the heate of the day, some two
houres before the Sunne setteth, going forward a-
gaine, and so continue vntill night comes, when-
as they are sure to harbour themselues, for feare of
wilde beasts, except in some Moone light nights,
and then they will trauell the better, likewise when
they come to some speciall Townes, they will rest
themselues and their ~~Asles~~, 2. or 3. daies together,
laying all their burdens vnder some shadie trees,
close to the town, set forth such things as they haue
to sale, maintaining in the time they are ther a kind
of market, & their asles being spāseld, which is their
2. forelegs tied together, feed by them, the people
themselues, lodging among their burdens, vpon
such mattts as they euer carry with them; of vvhich

kind of Innes or lodg ing places, they can seldom
mis se, the Country being v well replenished: So as
if you please to obserue, although the time seeme
much which is spent in this iourning, yet the way
cannot be much, if you consider the maner of iour-
ning, wherein leauing to speake farther, vntill I
come to a more ample application, I returne a-
gaine to *Buckor Sano* my blacke Merchant.

In our time of trading together, if it were his
owne goods he barred for, he vwould tell vs, this is
for my selfe, and you must deale better with me,
then either with the Kings of the Country or any
others, because I am as you are, a *Julietto*, vwhich
signifies a Merchant, that goes from place to place,
neither do I, as the Kings of our Country do which
is to eate, and drinke, and lye still at home amongst
their women, but I seeke abroad as you doe; and
therefore am nearer vnto you, neither was I vn-
willing to answere somewayes his expectation, in
hope I should better forward our owne endes. In
our course of familiarity, after time I tooke some
speciall note of the blade of his sword, and a paire
of brasie bracelets one of his wiues had vpon her
armes, both vwhich things did appeare to me, to
be such as might very well be brought in their be-
ginnings, either from London, or some other part
of this our natvie Country, I demanded of him
vwhere he had them, he made answere there was a

*His declarati-
on of the
Moores of Bar-
bary.*

people vsed to come amongst them, whom they
called *Arabecks*, vwho brought them these, and di-
uerse other commodities; we askt what manner of
people, he described the Tawny Moore vnto vs, and
sayde they came in great companies together,
and with many Cammels: How acceptable this
report

report vvas vnto me , may be conjectured by any such, who are seriously enclined, to giue a faire and iust accompt of any such imployments they are in- terest in, and whose desires, with affection , labours the full satisfaction of the trust imposed vpon them;

Pleasing intel-
ligence being
the maine bu-
sinesse wee
ayme at.

This his relation made it certaine , that these were the Moores of *Barbary* , the discouery of whose trade and trafficke , was the ground of this our being so high in the riuer: we grew to question him, how neare those people came to the place we were now at; he an- swered, within 6 dayes iourney there is a towne called *Mumbarre*, vnto which towne, the next Moone, these *Arabeckes* will come: we askt againe, what commodi- ties they brought with them , hee answered much salt and diuers other things , wee desired then to know what they exchange for, and carryed backe: he answe- red nothing but gold , and that they onely desire to haue, and returned nothing else; wee questioned him farther , whether hee would vndertake to carry any of vs safe to see those *Arabeckes* , and that wee might re- turne without danger; hee stopt his nose betweene his finger and his thumbe: and cryed *Hore, Hore*, which is the greatest oath they vse amongst them that he would performe it: some other conference past betwixt vs at this time, howbeit by reason of a disaster that fell in the way betwixt mee and my chiefe interpreter , I was hindred from vnderstanding diuers particulars, wherein *Buckor Sano*, seemed very desirous to giue me full satisfaction , so as from him these were the prin- cipals I gathered, howbeit, another occasion fell, where- by I had some farther relation, as in his due place shall follow; for the conueniency whereof , I must once a- gaine with your fauour returne to a great company

Their course of
trading.

An oath they
obserue care-
fully.

An vnhappy
accident.

on shore, who expect their trade, for this our conference with *Buckor Samo*, was aboard our boate at dinner.

The people who came vnto vs for the first foure dayes were staide here, came onely vpon that side our Marchant came; but one of our hyred black men, spake vnto mee, to giue him some paper, and beades to buy him, and two other prouision as they went, and they would goe seeke other inhabitants likewise who dwell on the other part of the Riuier, wherewith furnished they went away, and two dayes after returned, and brought with them diuers people, who in the like manner, made them houses of Reedes, to harbour themselves vnder: These people had never seene white men before; and the woemen that came with them were very shye, and fearefull of vs, insomuch as they would runne behind the men, and into the houses to hide from vs; when we offered to come neare them: I sent therefore into the boate for some beades and such things, and went vnto some of the boldest, giuing them thereof into their hands, which they were willing to receiue, and with these curtesies imboldned them, that they soone became familiar, and in requitall gaue me againe, Tobacco, and fine neat Canes they had to take Tobacco with: these woemen were the deepest, and largest printed vpon the backe that euer wee saw.

Strange breeches the common people did weare. The men likewise shewed a more sauage kinde of people then we had seene; many hauing breeches made of raws hydes, either of Deare, or other cattle, the grace whereof was the taile of the beast which remaineth on the skinne, did sticke right forth vpon the hinder part of the mans buttocks, resembling the manner as the beast wore it, whereat those blacke men, who were

A people that
never saw white
men before.

our

our hyrelings, would in scorne iest and deride.

The principall man of these parts, called *Basage Dinggo* I had into my boate, and curteously vsed, de-maunding if hee did not knowe of our being there, in regard we thought he might heare our gunnes, he answered they had hard the noyse, and were much a-mazed, supposing it to bee thunder, being the more feareful vnto them, because the sound came that waies, it was not accustomed to doe: they were very desirous also to buy of our salt, and some of that little store we brought they had; which the people on the other side did vnwillingly spare; we bought of them such commodities as the rest had, and wonderfull desirous they were wee should come againe vnto them; the best of these women likewise did weare in their eares gold, and many commodities the women askt for, which we had not, but the men especially for salt: there was <sup>An encourage-
ment to search
further vp the
Riuers.</sup> not so little, as 500. men and woemen, who came downe on this side the riuer, and it did plainly appear, both the one and the other side were of familiar acquaintance, in regard they did passe in our Canoe, the one to the other, and had neighbourly salutations together: and further wee noted, that the naturall tongue there spoken, was another different language: yet all the better sort did talke together in the same speech we broght with vs, & is from the mouth of the Riuer; their familiarite did assure vs that they had commerce together, which was an encourager to the confidence I haue of the riuers continuance, and that they haue the vse of canoes aboue, to ferry ouer, in regard in this place where we were, although it was so shallow <sup>These people
had another
language.</sup> they might wade ouer, they were afard to attempt it, dreading their neighbour Bombo would bee in the way.

way and hinder their passage : leauing them therefore safe on their one side, with a faithful expectation of our second returne, which we promised, and they earnestly desired, I crost the riuer to our first acquaintance ; to whom was come downe the King of the countrey, called by the name of the King of *Ielicot* ; who was the immediate King of that land whereon wee kept our trade : I went on shore, intreating him to come into our boate, and there we dranke : I gaue him a present which he accepted, and brought him likewise a shore, where he had houses built for himselfe and his wiues, on whom also some thing must bee bestowed ; they brought with them commodities to barter, in doing of which, and looking vpon vs, they continued foure dayes.

Each night after wee had supt aboard our boate, where *Buckor Sano* did euer eate with me, nor during the wole time of my stay there, did hee faile mee one meale : notwithstanding I did diuers times send both fish and fowle vnto his wiues, so did I likewise vnto the King while hee remained by vs, which wee tooke with our hookes, and kild with our gunne. Our manner was to go on shoare, and either at the Kings house, or *Buckor Sano*, before the doore fires being made, and mats spread to sit downe vpon ; the Fidlers plaide on their Musicke, and in dawncing and singing, and sometimes the men marching with their bowes and arrowes to shew their warlike exercises we spent great part of the euening, wherein with the small shew we could make, wee were not behind hand to let them heare our powder, and see our manner of marching ; wherein they tooke much pleasure, and commonly these euening sports, cost vs a quart bottle of *Aqua-vita* :

These people
expect our re-
turne.

The King
comes vnto vs.

Buckor Sano
did alwayes
eate with vs in
the boate.

These exercises
did commonly
hold three
houres in the
night.

vita: which made their tongues freer, and their bodies fuller of agility; wherein alwayes they did striue to shew a desire they had to giue content vnto vs: I may not omit one principall manifestation: some three nights before we had finished all our occasions in this place, *Buckor Sano* being aboard at supper, by way of desire, spake that hee might bee called by the name of the white mens *Alchade*, in regard hee did performe the same manner of office for vs; that is, to make bargaines, to deliuer and receiue, according to the trust reposed vpon him: I tooke it very kindly hee would accept the name, and to inuest him therein I tooke a string of Currall, and another of Christall, and put about his necke: he had likewise a small chaine of siluer put vpon him; then causing three gunnes to bee shot off, with a cup of Rosafolis drunke vnto him, with a great shot we cryed out, *Alchade Buckor Sano, Alchade Buckor Sano*, that all the shore did ring of vs: hee presently calling to the shore, commaunded the Fidlers to meete him at the water side, and that his wiues should bring him thither, all the nuts he had, (which be of great esteeme amongst them,) I brought him on shore with as much grace as wee could, as soone as he landed, the people being all come forth to meete him, he gaue his nuts frankly, Distributing them about, in teste of his new honour, his musicke playing before him, he went vp to the kings house, whom wee found sitting vpon a matt without doores, with a fire of reeds before him, which is still maintained, by the light whereof they performe their ceremonies, and haue vse of no other candles: he placed me vpon the matt by the King, and going himselfe a certaine distance off, made a speech vnto him, the effect whereof was, that

*Buckor Sano
made the white
mens Alchade.*

*The acknowledg
ment of his
new title.*

that in regard we were staid, through want of water, from passing higher, and had settled our trade vpon his land, the King would deale louingly with vs, which he would not onely acknowledge with much curtesie himselfe, but speake vnto his King, whether we would haue gone to giue thankes vnto him, all which speech he performed standing: The King as hee sat made answre vnto him, that hee did very well like of vs, and did desire much we should come againe, and that we should haue free liberty to kill any beastes, as also to trade or trauaile in any part of his countrey: vpon his courteous answer, Buckor Sano kneeled downe vpon both his knees, giuing him thankes, and taking from about his necke, the string of Cuffall, and the string of Chrystall, which I had giuen vnto him, sent them vnto the King as a courteous gratification in our behalfe, which hee received and put about his necke: Buckor Sano still remayning on his knees, to whom the King spake, that for his sake, and to shew his loue to vs, he would freely giue vs all that countrey we were in, and would deliuer it vnto him for vs, as the great King had giuen it unto him: vpon these words, Buckor Sano puld his shirt ouer his head, which he gaue to one of his woemen that stood by, kneeeling naked from the wast vpward vntill the Mary-bucks I had with me, and another that was with the King, had scrapt together a great quantity of dust, sand, and small grauell, such as the ground in that very place afforded: whereupon Buckor Sano lying with his face downe flat along, they lightly couered him, from the head to the heele, when presently hee taking his hands full of the earth, throwes it this way, and that way, after a carelesse manner, euery wheretounid about him.

His mediation
to the King in
our behalfe.

The Kings an-
swere.

answering
and vnto him
obeying answ.

Buckor Sano's
gratification.

The Kings ac-
ceptance and
faire reply.

He giues vs the
Country.

Which.

Which done, and kneeling vp againe, with his face towards vs as we sat in the mid way betwene vs, the Marybucks gathered together a round heape of the same dust, and with their hands made likewise of dust, a Circle, a small distance of, round about the heape, in which Circle, one of them did write with his finger, in the Character they vse, so much as the Circle would containe: this performed, *Bukor Sano* came vpon his knees, and hands to the heape, and stooping with his mouth, tooke a full mouthfull, which presently he spet, and spattered foorth againe, then taking both his hands full of the loose earth, hee came forward on his knees, and both our Marybuckes, with their handsfull in the like manner, and threw the earth into my lappe: which done, they presently rose, and two women came with loose cloathes, therewith fanning, cooling, and wiping the body of *Bukor Sano*, who retiring himselfe into his house, put on his best cloathes, arming himselfe with his bowe and arrowes, and some forty more in the same manner following him, came againe before vs, euery man an arrowe or two, ready in his bowe, marcht round about vs, twice or thrice: which done, *Bukor Sano* came to me, and turning his face from me, kneeled downe vpon his right knee, putting his legge betweene mine as I sat, which his body seemed to shadow mine, presenting his bowe, and drawing his arrowe vp, signifying, that so he would fight, and oppose his body, in defence of mine: then rising vp, he gaue away his bowe, and arrowes to another, and sat downe by me, so all the rest as their turnes came, kneeling either before me, or him, performed the like action, and this was the manner of giuing vs the

The possession
giuen vnto me.

Country, and deliuering a full possession; which bounteous gift, and great solemnitie, could not require lesse, then two or three bottles of our best li- quor, which was accordingly performed, & set them into their ceremonious discourses, wherein because the night was farre spent, wee were willing to leaue them, and betoke our selues to our owne Castle, bee- ing little the richer, for all that great gift, and spati- ous scope of land, we were in that ample manner in- dowed withall.

A people markt
in the face.

Obserue this
Mary-bucke.

Ferambra was Lord of his Country, and when the Portingals had got the King of Nany to send vpon the land was: and George Thompson did vse to horsmen to kill lye at this Ferambra house, who had shewed himselfe a faithfull friend, in time of neede vnto him, and his company, and likewise confirmed the same vnto me, by diuers Curtesies, which past betwixt vs, du- ring my time of trade in the river: I askt the Mary- bucke from whence he came, and he answered from Laye, a towne nine dayes trauell higher in the coun-

trey,

they, whether he was sent by George Thompson, and
 seemed to lament much for his death, hee tolde vs
 there was great store of gold, at that place, and that
 the Arabecks, which are the Moores of Barbary, came
 thither: we askt him, if he would vndertake to carry
 some of vs thither, he answered, yes, if wee were but
 past these bad people, pointing to our consorts a-
 shore, we told him they were a good people, and
 very louing to vs, shaking his head, he said *immane*,
immane, which signifies naught, or the thing they
 like not: hee had two or three other consorts with
 him, and made hast to be gone, keeping themselues
 seuered, from the other people: during their time,
 of staye, he told vs, he was going downe to *Faram-
 bras*, and by him I sent letters to our Marchants be-
 low, which were very orderly deliuered, by reason he
 was in some feare, and came in the night aboard of
 vs, making such hast away, we had little conference;
 but meeting of him afterwards in my trade at *Setico*,
 I had a full and large discourse, and receiued the in-
 telligence which I will now recite: Hee told me that
 not farre from Iaye, there were a people who would *His second*
 not bee seene, and that the salt was carryed vnto discourse.
 them, and how the Arabecks, had all their gold
 from them, although they did never see them: de-
 manding the cause, hee made a signe vnto his lippe,
 and could receiue no farther answer, he saide likewise,
 if we could haue gone further vp the Riuier with our
 boare, many people would haue come vnto vs, and
 brought great store of gold; and to the place where
 we did staye, hee saide, many people were com-
 ming downe, both from Iaye, and many other
 townes, but that they were sent backe againe, by

Our opinion
cerning,
Trembutto and
Gago.

More incou-
ragement to go
further vp the
Riuers.

The manner of
merchandizing
without speech
or sight one of
the other.

such as had gone from vs, and told our salt vvas end-
ded, vvc askt him, as vvc had done^c Buckor Samo and
others, if they had a towne called *Tombutto*, that
name they knevv not, but a towne called *Tombacoma-
da*, they saide vvas neerer vvhile vvc vvere then Fay:
the pronunciation of vvhich two places, as *Tombo-
conda* for *Tombutto*, and *Fay* for *Gago*, may if there-
be such two p'aces, carry some resemblance, vvhile-
in I stand to put forth this question, vvhich should hee
be that directs these names, being it is apparent neuer
vwhite men either by land or vwater vvere vp this
countrey so farre but vve: this man likewise tolde vs
of the houses couered vwith gold, and many strong in-
couragements to invite vs on, especially to goc fur-
ther vp the Riuers.

To this let me nowv set downe, although not able
to name particular authours, vwhat is the generall re-
port for the Moore of *Barbary* his trade. That it is
certaine vwhen they come vp into the country vvhile
they haue their chiefest trade; they doe obserue one
set time and day, to be at a certaine place, vvhileas
houses are appointed for them, vvhilein they finde
no body, nor haue sight of any persons. At this place
they doe vnlade their commodities; and laying their
salt in seuerall heapes, and likewise setting their
beades, bracelets, and any other commodities in
parcells together, they depart, and remaine away
a vwhole day, in vwhich day comes the people they
trade withall, and to each seuerall layes dovvne a pro-
portion of gold, as he valewes it, and leauing both
the commodity and the gold goes his vwayes: the
Merchant returning againe, as hee accepts of the bar-
gaine, takes avvay the gold and lets the commodity
remaine

remaine, or if he finde there is to little left, diuides his commodity into another part; for which he will haue more, at the unknowne peoples returne, they take to themselves, where they see the gold is gone, and either lay more gold or take away what was laid before, and remaines in suspence: so that at the Merchants third time, his bargaine is finished, for either he findes more gold, or the first taken away, and his commodity left, and this it is saide, they haue a iust manner of trading and neuer see one another: The report of the people with the great lippe.

to which is added, that the reason why these people will not be seene, is for that they are naturally borne, with their lower lippe of that greatnessse, it turnes againe, and couers the greater part of their bosome, and remaines with that rawnesse on the side that hangs downe, that through occasion of the Sunnes extreame heate, it is still subiect to putrifaction, so as they haue no meanes to preserue themselves, but by continuall casting salt vpon it, and this is the reason, salt is so pretious amongst them: their countrey beeing so farre vp in the land, naturally yeeldes none. And this carrieth some appearance by what wee are able to say; for first out of our owne experience wee find that these people, who trade with vs for our salt, haue for their owne occasions little or no vse thereof, and being demanded what they doe with it, they doe not deny to tell vs they carry it vp further into the countrey, vnto another people, to whom they do sell and vent the same: which still are good inducements to follow a further search, and therein to neglect no time, butt diligently to follow the occasions already obtained, vwhich is the loue of these people, vwho were held so dangerous, vwho vvere so earnest for our comming.

The people
who bought
our salt had no
vse of it, but
for sale.

comming againe, and to hold a certaine course of trade vwith them, vwhich by vs vvas faithfully promised, vwherein the Aduenturers haue this strong encou-
rageinent, that if wee should attaine no further then amongst these people the gaine is knowne to bee great vpon our exchanges, and fitted accordingly to carry a good proportion will yeeld a valuable re-
turne to the full satisfaction a reasonable desire may aime at: but if it please God to prosper the discouery, and that we meete with any place of habita-
tion againe by the riuier side, which may bee a conuenient seate of residence to maintaine a settled trade in, there can be no opposition to gainesay it must be the greatest and gainfullest trade, considering the short returne that euer fell into our little Iland: which commending to your worthy consideration I will conclude my discourse of trading, with the curte-
ous farewell that past betwixt our blacke Marchant *Buckor Sano* and vs. They were earnest we would giue a name vnto the place wee traded in, that might remaine as a memoriall of our being there, I called

*The place cal-
led St. John
Marte.*

Our curteous
parting with
Buckor Sano.

comming againe, and to hold a certaine course of trade vwith them, vwhich by vs vvas faithfully promised, vwherein the Aduenturers haue this strong encou-
rageinent, that if wee should attaine no further then amongst these people the gaine is knowne to bee great vpon our exchanges, and fitted accordingly to carry a good proportion will yeeld a valuable re-
turne to the full satisfaction a reasonable desire may aim at: but if it please God to prosper the discouery, and that we meete with any place of habita-
tion againe by the riuier side, which may bee a conuenient seate of residence to maintaine a settled trade in, there can be no opposition to gainesay it must be the greatest and gainfullest trade, considering the short returne that euer fell into our little Iland: which commending to your worthy consideration I will conclude my discourse of trading, with the curte-
ous farewell that past betwixt our blacke Marchant *Buckor Sano* and vs. They were earnest we would giue a name vnto the place wee traded in, that might remaine as a memoriall of our being there, I called it by the name of Saint *Johns* Mart, which they repea-
ted diuerse times ouer to be perfect in: and when our salt was gone, seeing vs hast away, which wee were carefull to doe, fearing lesse water in the riuier, hee in his affection would needes desire to goe some little way along in our great boate, passing about a mile with vs, with curteous embracings we parted, shoo-
ting off three gunnes for his farewell, not forgetting the drinking of three or foure cuppes, and so put him on the shore: from whence by holding vp his armes, he againe saluted vs, and with his hopefull expectati-
on to see vs there againe, I will let him rest, and ac-
cording

according to my course propounded fall vpon a
merrier company, which is their Iuddies, or as wee
may terme them, Fidlers of the Country, neither
the musike they make or instruments they play vpon
pon, desiruing to haue a better title: and may sorte
also reasonable well to the company, because at all
especiall meetings their diuell *Ho-re* makes on the
relation whereof I proceed vnto.

There is, without doubt, no people on the earth
more naturally affected to the sound of musicke
then these people; which the principall persons do
hold as an ornament of their state, so as when wee
come to see them, their musicke will seldome be
wanting, wherein they haue a perfect resemblance
to the Irish Rimer sitting in the same maner as they
doe vpon the ground, somewhat remote from the
company; and as they vse singing of Songs vnto
their musicke, the ground and effect whereof is the
rehearsall of the auncient stocke of the King, exalt-
ing his antientry, and recounting ouer all the wor-
thy and famous acts by him or them hath been at-
chieued: singing likewise *extempore* vpon any oc-
cation is offered, whereby the principall may bee
pleased; wherein diuerse times they will not for-
get in our presence to sing in the praise of vs white
men, for which he will expect from vs some man-
ner of gratification. Also, if at any time the Kings
or principall persons come vnto vs trading in the
Riuier, they will haue their musicke playing before
them, and will follow in order after their manner,
presenting a shew of State. They haue little varie-
tie of instruments, that which is most common in
use, is made of a great gourd, and a necke therewin-

The fashion of
the Irish
Rimer.

to fastned, resembling, in some sort, our Bandora; but they haue no manner offret, and the strings

Upon this instrument only they play with their fingers.

they are either such as the place yeeldes, or their inuention can attaine to make, being very vnapt to yeeld a sweete and muscall sound, notwithstanding with pinnes they wende and bring to agree in tunable notes, hauing not aboue sixe strings vpon their greatest instrument: In consortship with this they haue many times another who playes vpon a little drumme which he holds vnder his left arme, and with a crooked sticke in his right hand, and his naked fingers on the left he striketh the drumme, & with his mouth gaping open, makes a rude noyse, resembling much the manner and countenance of those kinde of distressed people which amongst vs are called Changelings; I do the rather recite this that it may please you to marke, what opinion the people haue of the men of this profession, and how they dispose of them after they are dead: but first I would acquaint you of their most principall instrument, which is called Ballards made to stand a foote aboue the ground, hollow vnder, and hath vpon the top some seuentene woodden keyes standing like the Organ, vpon which hee that playes sitting vpon the ground, iust against the middle of the instrument, striketh with a sticke in either hand, about a foote long, at the end whereof is made fast a round ball, couered with some soft stiffe, to auoyd the clattering noyse the bare sticke wold make: and vpon either arme hee hath great rings of Iron: out of which are wrought prettily hansonly smaller Irons to stand out, who hold vpon them smaller rings and iuggling toyes, which as hee stirreth his

A strange con-
sort-shape.

Their chiefeſt
inſtrument.

armes,

armes, makes a kinde of musicall sound agreeing to their barbarous content : the sound that proceeds from this instrument is worth the obseruing, for we can heare it a good English mile, the making of this instrument being one of the most ingenious things amongst them : for to euery one of these keyes there belongs a small Iron the bignesse of a quill, and is a foote long, the breadth of the instrument, vpon which hangs two gourdes vnder the hollow, like bottles, who receiues the sound, and returnes it againe with that extraordinary loudnesse ; there are not many of these, as we can perceiue, because they are not common, but when they doe come to any place, the resort vnto them is to be admired ; for both day and night, more especially all the night the people continue dauncing, vntill he that playes be quite tyred out ; the most desirous of dancing are the women, who dance without men, and but one alone, with crooked knees and bended bodies they foot it nimply, while the standers by seeme to grace the dancer, by clapping their hands together after the manner of keeping time ; and when the men dance they doe it with their swords naked in their hands, with which they vse some action, and both men and women when they haue ended their first dance, do giue somewhat vnto the player : whereby they are held and esteemed amongst them to be rich ; and their wiues haue more Cristall blew stones and beades about them, then the Kings wiues : but if there be any licentious libertie, it is vnto these women, whose outward carriage is such wee may well conceit it : and this one especiall note, how soever the people affect mu-

The manner of
this instrument

Their manner
of dauncing.

Their Fiddlers
rich.

fickel, yet so basely doe they esteem of the player, that whan any of them die, they doe not vouchsafe them buriall, as other people haue: but set his dead corps vpright in a hollow tree, where hee is left to consume: when they haue beene demanded a re-

son for so doing, they will answer, they are a peo-
ly esteemed of,
and being dead
are not buried. ple, who haue alwayes a familiar conuersation with
their diuell *Ho-re*: and therefore they doe so dis-
pose of them: which opinion of theirs caused vs to
neglect and especially in their hearing to play vpon
any Lute or Instrument which some of vs for our
priuate exercise did carry with vs, in regard if they
had hapned to see vs, they would in a manner of
scorne say, hee that played was a Iuddy: The grea-
test resort of people, with the most abundance of
thesē Iuddies, is at their times of Circumcision,
wherein they obserue one due season, and for that
I desire heerein to give a full relation, I will follow
my discourse with what I saw, and as an eye-witnes
am able to deliuer.

I haue set downe before, where I report the man-
ner of our going vp the riuier, that I carried with
me fourre blackes; whereof the one was a boy, or
young youth, whom I call by the name of *Samuell*,
who in regard of his continuance with *George
Tompson*, and after him with the rest of our compa-
ny, had learnid to speake pretty English; and with-
all had taken such an affection towards vs; that he
did seeme euē hartely to neglect father and mo-
ther, and his owne home, in his desires to follow vs:
he was about the age of 17. yeeres, a straight youth-
and of a handsome growvrh; yet was he not circum-
cised: howbeit he should haue beene the yeere be-
fore

fore, but his absence with the white people, which was some of our company, when the time of circumcision came, was the only cause he mist cutting them: and this yere hee was to bee circumcised, or else there was some great penalty to light vpon his friends, or danger to himselfe; which appeared in their earnestnesse to keepe him from going vp with vs; notwithstanding, hee was stollen beyond the towne his friends dwelt in with vs, as farre as our boate would goe in two tides; and there ouerooke vs his mother: who on the shore made grieuous moane to haue him sent backe, the boy had spide her, and hid himselfe in the boate, bidding vs say that he was gone backe, and albeit her moane vvas great, because shee saide, he would be absent againe in the time of circumcision, which would bee the next Moone; and if wee vwould not put him on shore, shee vwould throw her selfe from the banke into the riuer; the boy lying along in the boate, laid, she will not drowne, shee will not drowne, let vs bee gone; and along sthe went with vs: It was the eight day of *January* when his mother made this moane, and the ninth day of *February* after we came by that place againe, and that euening, as the Sunne set, came to an anker at the port that belonged to the towne where the boyes friends dwelt, which was called *Boo Johns* towne, a man wher we did well affect: the towne stood some mile from the water side to carry the boy home, and refresh our selues, wee were willing to walke on shore.

So taking our Chirurgion, and one more of my consorts, with our blacke Alchade, who wee hired from this towne, wherin his mother likewise dwelt,

The affection
of Saungulcy
our blacke boy
vnto vs.

This Bo John
was brother to
Ferambra.

The feast of
their Circum-
cision.

and our blacke boy ashore we went, the bakne was high from the riuer; which the boy first gat vp, where presently ascended, he began to leape and sing, making great shewes of ioy, holding vp his hand, and pointing towards the towne, which as I said was a mile from vs: but when wee likewise ascended, wee heard a great noyse of musicke and shooting, where, at the boy so much rejoyced, and said it was the cutting of Prickes; for so hee cald it, and that hee was coime time enough: vvee vvalkt towards the towne, and as the euening went in came thither, I had an intent to haue gone to the Maister of the towne his house; but my Mary-bucke told mee, hee had a world of strangers, and vvas earnest vvihi mee to goe to his mothers house; vvee vvere also to passe by the house vvhile our blacke boies father and mother dwelt: the father in regard he vvas blind, and kept house, vve saw not; but his mother being within, and hearing one call her sons name, came forth and met him, and presently turning her head to the side of the house, fell into a bitter vveeping, calling onely vpon his name, Samgulley, Samgulley; I vwould haue had the boy alongst vvhile I lay, but hee vvas taken from vs, and not suffred to goe; howbeit I charged him he shold not be cut, which as they told vs, was to be done in the morning; vntill I came to see him, which he promised, and so we departed to our lodging: at which place likewise was many people, and much musicke; but after a while that wee had beene there, they all quitted the place, shewing a kind of modestie, not to disturbe vs. There was no housing, nor dwellings, but was full of people; nay likewise, vnder euery shady and conuenient tree,

tree, there was great syres, whereas there was, their
pots a seething, and their viuals adressing, and
also their mats laid, to take vp their lodging, forring
themselues together in great companies, and in
most places, hauing musicke, dranming, and daun-
cing; making such a noylse and din, as might well
proceede from such kinde of Actors: and a-
mongst them likewise they had commerce, one
thing for another, so as it had a manner of resem-
blance to our fayres here in England; neither was
there want of any manner of prouision, for as much
as all kind of people that came thither, brought
some manner of sustenance with them, and the peo-
ple of the place, did prouide and refreue themselues
against this time, so as I may well say it had a right
resemblance to our countrey mantes.

The great resort to this familiarity.

Amongst the rest of these dispersed companies; I tooke speciall notice of one, who stood more remote, and was closde and seuered in, vnder the shadie trees, which reedes, and bowes set vp together like a hedge, from whence proceeded, a greater noyse of voyces; as also drumming, and thumping, mor clamorosly: demaunding what it meant, I vvas answered, in that place remained those youties that were cut, and they were to continue vntil such time as they were recouered of their sorenes, and that the greatnessse of the noyse did come from those people vvhich vvere the yonger sort of people, aboue their age; who had alreadly past, and receiued their circumcision: I went likewise that night, after vve had supt, to the maister of the townes houle; vvhich had sent vnto mee to mend my supper, a brace of Partridges, and finding there

They that were
cut, kept all to
gether.

there the Ballards, or best musicke, and the younger
sort of women gathered together beheld their dan-
cing, and for that they might see we had such plea-
sures amongst vs; I tooke one of them by the hand,
and daunced with her, whereat they gaue testimo-
ny of great gladnes, inviting the rest of my company
to doe the like: *Boo John* the maister of the place,
excusing himselfe that we lay not at his house, in re-
gard of much company and noyse: but more espe-
cially, because one of his wiues was lately deliuered
of a child, vnto whom he carried me within a house
by her selfe, where she lay after their fashion vpon a
mat hand somely; I gaue vnto the mother for the
childe, a few poore beades, which were very thank-
fully taken, and he said, if it had beene a man child,
it should haue had one of our companies name, with
whom he had beene longest acquainted; but saith
he, my wife *Dowry* is vwith child, and if shee bring a
man child, it shall carry your name; for so shee car-
nestly desires: these familiarities past betwixt vs, af-
ter vwhich wee betooke our selues to our seuerall
lodgings, and were nothing frightened vwith the roa-
ring cry of their diuell; vwho at these ceremonious
meetings so soone as euening comes is conuersant
by his roaring voyce amongst them, and so conti-
nues all, or the most part of the night, vwhereof I
shall presently giue you relation: But first, I must
conclude of their circumcision; for the sight where-
of, as euен now I told you, we did reserve our selues
to receiue aduertisement of our Samgulleyes cut-
ting, which was to be done in the morning. And ac-
cordingly, the Sunne some two houres high, we had
a messenger came to entreate we would send him a
white cloath, and that hee would pray vs to come
and

The curtesie
and mirth that
past betwixt
vs.

& see him. As soon as we came, he was broght forth into the open field betweene the houses, and the place where they remained, who were cut the day before they had taken away his clothes, they broght him ashore in; vwhich was shirt, breeches, and a cap of stript stoffe, after the brauest fashion of the country, and onely brought him with a vwhite cloath close about him: whereas we did expect some great ceremony after a religious manner to be performed: He was first set downe vpon a little mole-hill, diuers people comming foorth to see him, amongst the which were most women, who stood directly a little distance off, looking on: the maister of the towne was likewise there, and three of vs; amongst which our Chirurgion was one to comfort him not to feare: hee was very confident, entreating me to lay my hand vpon his shoulder; from amongst the blackes came foorth an ordinary man, with a short knife in his hand, which he whetted as he came, like one of our butchers vnto a beast; and causing the boy to stand vp, he tooke of his cloath, giuing it to a stander by to hold, so as he was starke naked, and set his hands vpon his sides, being neither bound nor held: howbeit there were some by, who offered to hold his armes, but because hee promised not to moue, they let him alone, the executioner taking hold of his members, drawing the skinne ouer very farre, as we conceiued, cut him largly, and had three severall cuts afore hee had done, whereat the boy shrunke very little; insomuch as the maister of the towne who stood by told vs, hee had very seldom seene any abide it with so great a courage: to our thinking it was exceeding fearfull and full of terror.

women looke
vpon the cir-
cumcision.

108 0105 010
og or bætful
dæt Ægome
wea circuncisi-
on.

108 0105 010
om to 010 010
circunciso cum
mæn.

Our boy cir-
cumcised, and
the manner
thereof.

insomuch as I told the doer in a very angry manner he had utterly spoyled him; when he askt wherein, I replied, in cutting him so deepe: His answere vvas, it is so much the better for him, and vwithout any curiositie taking vp his cloath shewed his owne members, that it might appeare he vvas cut as farre; howbeit my distaste vvas such vpon him, that I could not yeeld to giue him any thing in the vway of gratuitie to vwash his hands vwithall, and as the manner of the countrey is to doe by such as are friends, to the party circumcised: the thing performed, the boyes white cloath vvas cast ouer him, and by two men, vwho held his armes, he was hurried apace to the same quarter, where the other that vvere cut remained: We made first a request that they vwould let vs goe along to the place vwith him, and vvere going vwith some of the people; but presently in hast overtooke vs foure ancient men, who did not onely stay our going, but made shew of much displeasure to such as vvere going vwith vs, and would by no meanes suffer vvee should come amongst them: then vve desired vve might haue the boy away with vs, telling them vvee had better meanes to cure him, and to make him sooner vwell, then they had, shewing our Chirurgion vhto them, vwho they knew had healed vounds and sores amongst them; but vvee could not preuaile, by the interposing of these auncient men some of the rest seeming to consent vnto vs: so as wee vvere there driven to leaue our boy, who amongst the rest of his consorts, had vwithout doubt no other chirurgery to cure their tender maladies, but onely to attend the expectation of time, who by the helpe of their youth & nature might weare it out, which appears the rather to vs, in regard at these times, there is vnto these youths

We were not suffered to go amongst the new circumcised.

No vse of me-
dicins to cure
them.

youthes allowed a certaine licentious liberty, whereby they may steale and take away peoples hennes, or powltry; nay from the Fulbies, a biete or cattle to eate and banquet withall amongst themselves without any offence to the lawes, or gouernment of the countrey; which at other times is strict in that behalfe, thereby animating, and encouraging their spirits to more alaeritic, and according to the condition of their wanton age by these stollen delights to draw them more willingly from the thing, and make the time of their recovery lesse tedious to themselves, and discourageable to others. And if I might bee worthy to deliver my opinion, considering this their circumcision, as I haue carefully obserued I should conclude, it were done of meere necessitie, as a mortall lawe for the preseruation of their liues and healthes, and so found out by their precedent auncestors, and by strict obseruations laid peremptorily vpon them, wherein I should submit my selfe in the account I could giue to more able iudgement: onely this you may please to note, it is done without any religious ceremony, and the word in their language is expressed vnto vs by no other signification, then cutting of prickes; and this is done in certaine bigger townes of the countrey, whether the smaller townes and habitations make their resorts, bringing their youth to be all cut together.

And to make vp the number at all these meetings, there is one sure card that never failes, which is their roaring deuill, that before I speake of, whose attendance may seeme to keepe the youth in awe, and he is called by the name of Ho-re, whose strange report I

proceede vnto: There is at all these meetings, some
 distance of from the place, heard the noyse of a roa-
 ring voice, resembling the greatest base of a mans
 voice; when we demand of them what it is, they will
 answer, with a kinde of feare, it is Ho-re, and then
 describe him to be a fearefull spirit, that none may
 come neere, without danger of being destroyde,
 carryed away, or torn in pieces: there is at all their
 meetings, vpon the first notice of his voice, a prepa-
 ration for him of all manner of victuals, they haue a-
 mongst them, every one imparting somewhat, all
 which is carryed towards the voyce, and there vnder
 a tree set downe, and within small time, bee it of what
 quantitic soeuer; it will bee found devoured, and not
 so much as a bone to bee seene, vneaten, or left be-
 hind, and if they be not ready forthwith to carry him
 such prouisions, as shall content him, some of their vn-
 circumcised sons are instantly taken away; females he
 meddles not with, and saide to remaine in Ho-reyes
 belly, some of them nine or tennie daies, from whence
 they must be redeemed with soone belly prouision:
 and it is strange to heare, how confidently they will
 report vnto you, that they haue beeene carryed away,
 and beeene abiding there: wherein this is obserued,
 that looke how many dayes he hath beeene kept away,
 or remaining, as they say in Ho-reyes belly, so many
 dayes after they returne, it must be, before they will
 or dare open their mouths, to speake a word. For
 confirmation of vwhich, this I haue seene: as I walkt
 one day into the countrey from our dwelling to Fe-
 rambras house, distant some foure mile, in the vway
 vvc vvere to passe through a towne of the Fulbies,
 among the people that looke vpon vs, I vvas shewved a
 youth.

He is a mon-
 strous carer.

Sometimes 8
 or 9 atonee, are
 carried away,
 and sayd to be
 in his belly.

youth of some eighteene yeares of age, vwho they
 said, came but the night before out of Ho-reyes bel-
 ly: I vvent tovwards him, and vrged him to speake
 vnto me, but still he vvent backe from mee, and kept
 his finger before his mouth, and notwithstanding I
 made vwhat meanes I could, by pulling and pinching
 of him, and more to terrifie him, making proffers
 vwith a false fyre to shute at him, beeing naturally ex-
 ceeding fearefull of our gunnes, I could not preuaile,
 neither make him open his mouth: notwithstanding
 afterwardes, the same fellow did often come, and haue
 commerce amongst vs: nay our people, vwho vvere
 lyning, and dwelling in the countrey, had beene at se-
 verall times frighted with the voyce of this Ho-rey,
 for hauing staide in their fowling, or being abroade,
 vntill night hath ouertaken them, in their comming
 home, as they haue saide, they haue heard the voyce
 of Ho-re, as they might conceiue, some mile from
 them, and before they could passe tenne steppes, hee
 hath seemed to be in their very backes, with fright
 whereof, maintained by their imagination, of their
 report went of him, they haue not, without a gastly
 dread, recovered home: vnto which place of dwelling,
 he never was so bold to make any attempt: and veri-
 ly my opinion is, that it is onely some illusion, either
 by the Marybuckes, or among the elder sort, to
 forfie and keepe in obedience those younger sort:
 for better approbation of what I suppose, I will craue
 the patience, to set downe vwhat I obserued at the
 circumcission of our blacke boy: The nights vvere
 very light, the Moone being then about the full to-
 wards midnight, comming from Bo Johns house
 to the place at Faye, Ho-reyes voyce vwas wondrous

Comming
 forth they
 speake not for
 certaing daies.

Our opinion
 concerning
 Ho-re.

busie, as it seemed to me, not farre of. I spake vnto my consorts, vve vwould secretly take our armes, and steale downe, to see vwhat it vvas, one of our three vvas backevvard and vnvilling, vwhereby it came to passe, our Marybucke vnderstood vwhat vvc intended, vwho came earnestly vnto mee, intreating, I would giue ouer that dangerous attempt, saying, I could not finde him, for one cry vwould be hard by me, and another instantly beyond the riuer, vwhich vvas a mile of, and there vvas great danger, he vwould carry me into the Riuier vwith him: vwhen hee perceiued, he could not alter my resolution, he held mee by the arme, and pointing to a blacke, not farre from mee, held dovvne his head. I vvent to that man, being a ver-
ry lusty fellowv, to speake vnto him, vwhose voyce vvas grovvne so horse; by crying like Ho-re, he had no vtterance, vwhereupon I returned to my Marybucke, and saide, there is one of your Deuils; vwho with a smile vvent his way from me.

How he was
partly discou-
red.

But that the diuell hath great recourse amongst them, is without question, especially, as I noted before, with the Rimers or Iuddyes; I vvill specific one intelligence vve had, and so leaue him there amongst them: When wee came first vp the Riuier, vve vvere vncertaine of our owne times, much lesse then any other, could sixe houres of going, stay-
ing, or comming to a place: howbeit vvee vvere to

An example of come to a towne called *Pompetane*, at vwhich place the diuell's con- dwelt a Portingall, called *Jasper Consalvos*, who had uerse with the a young kinsman with him, called *Marko*, but no Fidlers. women but blacks; this dwelling of his was the high-
est by many leagues of any Portugall in the Riuier; and uery faire quart er, cuer past betwixt vs, we came to

to this place, the 14. of December, betwene eight and nine in the morning, and notwithstanding, the dwelling houses were somewhat remote from the riuer, we found standing vpon the banke at the landing place this *Consalus*, who in friendly sorte saluted vs, and cartryed vs vp to his housing, where presently we found ready a very good breakefast of hens, and other good refreshing, which he said, was prouided for vs: we seemed to maruell he should know of our comming thither, but after he told vs, that the euening before, he was at another towne within the land, and had no meaning to come home, when as there came vnto him a Iuddy or Fidler, which dwelt in the towne with him, and did likewise shew vs the man, who told him that Ho-re had acquainted him, that the next morning, and at such an houre, there would be so many white men at *Pompetane*, naming the number that were in our boates, and that there they would land: but to what purpose, either to doe good or hurt, the Deuill was ignorant; and vpon this intelligence, I retyred my selfe, and came away hither to meeete you, whereat wee seemed much to wonder, beeing altogether our selues vncertaine of any houre, in regard, we diuers times went a shoare, and shooting at fowle and such like occasions diuers times lighted vpon vs; notwithstanding the diuell's intelligence, we were no wayes discomforted; for he did confess, hee was altogether ignorant of our intended actions, and the conclusion was, how by his intelligence, the worst hurt we had, was a better, and more readier breakefast.

It followes, concerning what trades, or occupations is in vsle amongst them, whereof wee note only

The Diuell
could not tell
the Portingall
where we were
friends or foes.

three: the first and chiefest is the Ferraro or Smith, who holds a good repute: notwithstanding, they haue no Iron of their owne making, but what is brought vnto them, whereof they haue most needfull vse, and neither may, or can liue without it: for first of the Iron we bring vnto them, they doe fashion and make all those short swords they were, next the heads of their Assigies, or Iauelings, as also the heads of their throwing darts, and the barbed heads of their shooting arrowes, which are couered ouer with their deadly poysen: in many of these the Smith doth shew a pretty kind of art and making: but the most needfull vse amongst them, is the toole or instrument, wherewith they till their ground: without vse of which, they could hardly haue their being, and therefore Iron, a principall commodity, that they doe call vpon; at the lower part of the Riuer, where the Portingall frequents, they haue more for exchange then aboue, whereas we are vpon a certeine trade: for wee cut our Iron of twelue ynches, and that is the proportion lookt after, and so high as it flowes, the Kings and Gouernors will call for that length: but passing aboue eight ynches will goe as friendly; which in either of them, is gaine enough, the returne euен in the worst, yeelding tenne for one, carrying our yron in barres, we are inforced to make vse of their Smiths, to cut it to the proportion, wee must vse, and therefore sending for him, he comes to the water side, bringing his shop with him, that is his bellowes, and a small Anuill, which hee strikes into the ground vnder a shady tree, and onely of one kind of red wood, amongst them, they can make artificiall Charcoale, which will giue our Iron his true heate,

The trades or occupations they haue in vse, their painfull season of thunder and lightning, also what fruites & plants the Country yeeldes, and are growing there amongst them.

The Smith.

An excellent charcole to worke their Iron.

as any seacoale, his boy blowing the bellowes, that lye on the ground, the nose of them, through a hard earth, made of purpose with a hole in it, and in this manner with a hammer and a toole, they cut it for vs, receiuing satisfaction, to vs easie enough, but what it is consists of Iron; and chary we must be to looke to our measuring, or he will vs his best vnderstanding to purloyne; and this for the Smith and his esteeme amongst them: The next is he whom we call a *Sepatero*; one that doth make all their Gregories, wherein truely is a great deale of art shewen, they being made and fashioned of leather into all shapes, both round and square, and triangle, after that neate manner as might be allowed for workmanship, euен amongst our curious handicrafts: these men are likewise they that make their saddles and brid'les; of which bridles I haue seen so neatly made vp, as with leather, euен here in our owne countrey, could hardly be mended: whereby appeares, they haue knowledge to dresse their leather. Howbeit I conceiue, onely their goats and deare skinnes, which they can colour and dye: but to greater beasts hides, their apprehension can not attaine, and some of these are held for curious persons, and deepe capacities: for they will bee feeling of some stiffe garments we weare, and do thinke, and will boldly say, that wee doe make them of the hides, we buy from them, and will not doe it in their sight, because they shall not learne; and for our paper, we bring, they absolutely conclude, it is made of the hyde, and likewise many other things they see vs vs, they will say, comes and is framed of those Elephants teeth we carry from them, allowing much of a more deeper knowledge in vs, then themselues in

The 'Sepatero'
they of this
trade are most
ingenious.

many things applying it amisse, and to impossibilities.

Another profession we finde, and those are they who temper the earth, and makes the walles of their houses, and likewise earthen pots they set to the fire, to boyle and dresse their food in for all other occasions, they vse no other mettle, but serue themselves with the gourd, which performs it very neatly; onely one principall thing, they canoot misse, and that is their Tabacco pipes, whereof there is few or none of them, be they men or women doth walke or go without, they do make onely the bowle of earth, with a necke of the same, about two inches long, very neatly, and artificially colouring or glasing the earth, very handsomly, all the bowles being very great, and for the most part will hold halfe an ounce of Tabacco; they put into the necke a long kane, many times a yard of length, and in that manner draw their smoake, whereof they are great takers, and cannot of all other things live without it. These are the 3 professed trades, other things they need, and that are in vse amongst them, are common to euery man, to doe or make, as his occasion requires, wherof the most especiall in vse is mattes, such as they eat their meate vpon, sit vpon, and also make their beddes, having no other thing indeede to lie vpon, and therefore, as wee rightly let me it, is the Staple commodity, they haue amongst them: while we were in the Riuier, at a place called *Mangegar*, against which we had occasion to ride with our ship, both vp and downe, in the open fields, about a mile distance from any housing, is every monday a market kept; which is in the middle

The Potter &
tobacco pipe-
maker.

They haue in
the highest of
the Riuier, ex-
cellent mattes.

of the weeke, vnto which would come great resort of people, from round about, as heere in our countrey, who would disperse and settle themselves, with their commodities vnder the shady trees, and take vp a good space of ground, & any thing what the Countrey did yeeld, was there brought in, and bought and sold amongst them. Now through the whole Countrey there is no vse of any coyne, or money, neither haue they any, but euery man to choppe and barter one thing for another, and the onely nominated thing is matts, as in asking the price of this, or that I desire, the word is, how many matts shall I giue you? so as they are still in vse; and these are the seuerall Trades, and manner of course the common people follow, or haue among them.

And so I passe to their laborious trauell, and generall trade amongst them, from which none are exempted, but the Kings and principall persons themselves, or such as by age are past their labour, otherwise all, the Mary-bucke, both Priest, and people, and of all fizes, as they are able, put to their hands to till the earth, and sowe their corne. And for that the goodnes of God vnto vs may the more appeare, and the Reader stirred vp the rather, to acknowledge his mercies, let vs call to minde, the words which God sayd vnto *Adam*, after his fall in

All labour to
till the earth
and sow their
graine.

Paradise; *In the sweat of thy browes shalt thou eat thy bread*: and with care and sorrow shalt thou eat it, and ackaowledge these people, to abide the curse indeed; and our selues mitigated, through his mercifull fauour: For the earth likewise receiving a curse, doth naturally bring foorth vnprof.

nable things, whereby man is forced for his necessary sustenance, to till and plant the same: now God hath lent and giuen vnto vs, the beasts of the field, (which likewise they enioy) but he hath endued vs with an vnderstanding and knowledge, to make the beasts, and cattell, to serue and obey our wills in plowing and opening the earth, thereby easing, and as it were taking away the sweat of our browes, which knowledge hee hath denied vnto them, and notwithstanding they haue so many heards of fitting cattell, they vnderstand not to make vse of them, but cuen with their owne hands, in the true sweat of their browes, doe they follow their painefull labour, -as I heere relate it : They reserue great fields to sowe their corne in, which they raise vp in furrowes, as decently as we doe here, but all their labour, is with their hands, hauing therein a short sticke, of some yard in length, vpon the end wherof is put a broad Iron, like vnto our paddle staues, which Iron set into the ground, one leading the way, carries vp the earth before him, so many others following after him, with their severall Irons, doing as he leadeth, as will raise vp a sufficient fur-

The manner of row, which followed to the end of the ground; they beginne againe in this painfull and laborious manner, fitting the earth for the graine, wherein our old prouerb is to be allowed of, Many hands make

light worke; otherwise it would appeare a most tedious kinde of labour. They haue sixe severall sorts

Their corne, or of graine, they doe feede vpon, amongst which none is knowne to vs by name (I meane heere in England) but onely Rice; the other may rather be called a kinde of seed then corne, being of as small

They vnder-
stand not to
make their cat-
tle worke.

The manner of row, which followed to the end of the ground; they beginne againe in this painfull and laborious manner, fitting the earth for the graine, wherein our old prouerb is to be allowed of, Many hands make

Their corne, or of graine, they doe feede vpon, amongst which none is knowne to vs by name (I meane heere in England) but onely Rice; the other may rather be called a kinde of seed then corne, being of as small

a graine as mustard seed, neither do they make any bread, but boyling their graine, rowle it vp in balls (as I haue said before) and so eate it warme: in like sort they boyle their Rice, and eate it warme; and even to vs it is a very good and able sustenance: all other graines being sowed, the ground is with their Irons spadled ouer, and so left to his growth: but in Rice they do set it first in smal patches of low ^{The manner of} marish groundes, and after it doth come vp, disperse ^{their Rice.} the plants, and set them in more spacious places, which they prepare for it, and it doth yeeld a great increase; they doe likewise obserue their seasons, to set other plants, as Tobacco, which is euer growing about their houses; and likewise, with great carefulnesse, they prepare the ground, to set the ^{The planting} seedes of the Cotten wooll, whereof they plant ^{of cotton.} whole fields, and comming vp, as Roses grow, it beareth coddes, and as they ripen, the codde breakeþ, and the wooll appeareth, which shewes the time of gathering.

And before I passe to speake of other naturall plants, that proceed and come forth without laþour, I must not omit to relate heere, the farther misery of this labouring people, that thereby wee may discerne, the greater mercy we doe enjoy, for whereas it bath pleased God, to affoord vnto vs seasonable times, to plant and sowe, and againe to reap, and enjoy our labour, sending likewise ^{The misery of} gentle shoures and raines, wherby we receive them ^{the people.} in a due season; he hath not dealt so with all Nati-
ons, whereof these are witnesse; for although their seasons are certaine, yet they are violent and feare-
full: For from September, vnto the latter end of

Maie following, almost nine moneths, they never taste any shoures of raine, so as their ground is so hard, through the extreme heate of the Sunne, that they can make no vse thereof, but are compelled to stay vntill raine doth fall, to moysten the earth, that their instruments may enter, to prepare the same: which raines, at the first come gently, now and then a shoure, but not without thunder, and lightning; Towards the end of Iune, it then groweth more forcible, powring it selfe violently foorth with such horrible stormes, and gusts of winde, and with such fearefull flashes of lightning, and claps of thunder, as if (according to our phrase) heauen and earth would meet together: in all which notwithstanding, the miserable people are driven to worke and labour, in the open field, for loosing the season of the grounds softnesse; and as it doth beginne, after a more gentle manner, in the same nature and distance of time it passeth away, the most extreame force being from the middle of Iuly, vntill the middle of August, and the abundance of raine that then doth fall, may bee supposed, in that it doth raise the River from his vsuall height, directly vpright thirty foote, and where it hath not banke to defend it ouer-flowes the shoares, and therefore they prepare their habitations, in their owne discretions, accordingly, and in some yeares not without danger: Now in regard many people of our Country, haue bee[n] lost, and that our Seamen directly charge the vnholsomnesse of the ayre, to be the sole cause, I would presume a little to argue it, deliuering my opinion, hoping it may invite some abler vnderstanding, to search into it, and

The times of
their raines &
the fearefulness
thereof.

and produce some better assistance, to auoyde the inconuenience, then I am able to deliuer.

It is certaine, in regard of the groundes hardnesse in those nine moneths when the raines are past, that the superficies, or vpper part of the earth, doth receive all that venome, or poysonous humours which distill either from trees or plants, whereof there is store, as we see by the abundance they vse in poysoning their Arrowes, and soone of their Lances; and likewise, what doth issue from their venomous Serpents, and Snakes, of which kindes there are very many, both great, and exceeding long; also Toades and Scorpions: the poyson doth remaine and continue in the drynesse of the ground, and rakte vp in the dust and sand, which vpon the first raines, being moistned, and the earth wet, by the exhalation of the hot Sunne is drawne vp, and in short time in the next shewres falleth downe againe; in my poore iudgement, some reason appeares that those first times must be very pestilent, and full of danger; which in some sort testifieth it selfe, in regard those first raines, lighting vpon the naked body, doe make blaines and spots, which remaine after them, much more then after the raines haue continued, and more perfectly washt, and cleard the superficies; and not onely vpon the bodies, but in the garments, or clothes worn; who being laide by, after they are wet with the first raines, doe sooner, and in greater number breed and bring foorth vntoward wormes; whereas other wayes, after the raines are more common, it doth not produce any such effect, or if it doe, very little. To this I say, that it is a thing to be especially obserued, as much as men may, to auoide the being in those first raines, and more especi-

A faire iure-
ty to men of
judgment.

The great a-
boundance of
poyson.

The nature of
the first raines.

ally

An obseruation
to be kept.

ally to be prouided of water, either to drinke, or dresse
meate withall, before these seasons fall; except it bee
those who dwell and abide vpon the land, and may
haue meanes to couer and keepe close their springs;
but for men to water, in those pestilent times, and in
the open Riuers, as the Saint *Johns* men in their first
voyage did, I say it was a desperate attempt, and
might haue beeene the confusion of them all, as in-
deed there were but few of them escaped; and that
the countrey is not so contagious, as they would haue
their reports to make it, those people of ours may be
witnessse, who being willing to stay behind, and re-
mayning there almost three yeeres, there was not one
of them dyed, but returned all into their owne coun-
try, being eight of them in number, except onely
Captaine *Tompson*, who as I repeate before, was slaine
by vnhappy accident.

A note of ex-
perience.

An obserua-
tion of the tem-
pestuous times.

I would willingly also venter here, and speake my
opinion, what naturally may bee saide, concerning
these contagious times; but with this prouiso, it is
done to animate others, who if they knew the cer-
taine course and season, with the true manner of each
particular circumstance, would be able to demonstrate
better, and so rectifie me in that where I shall doe a-
misse. These seasons I say, begin gently in the end of
May, when the Sunne drawes to the end of his Nor-
therne progresse, in the Tropicke of *Cancer*, whose
power, as it may appeare, draweth vp after him those
great and clowdy vapours, which directly, come per-
petually out of the Southeast, and from no other place
or point, which following after the force of the Sunne,
as they rise higher, and neerer the heate, begin to dis-
solue; but as the Sun turnes backe againe, and comes

in

in his reuerset to meeete with those maffic vapours, sen-
 ding in his forcable raynes amongst those clowdy
 substances, compels them to giue way, and breake in
 sunder, the violence whereof produceth that terrible
 thunder, and fearefull lightning which followeth, and
 great abundance of raine which falleth: which as it
 doth appeare, is most terrible, when the Sunne, and
 those vapours are as it were incorporate; for from
 the middle of *July*, vntill the middle of *August*, the ex-
 tremity is, and by that time in *September*, the Sunne is
 againe in his equinoctiall the aire doth cleare, and all
 the stormes doe end; and so it appears, that as the
 Sunne, after his comming from the Equinoctiall, in his
 whole Northern progressse is raysing, and drawing
 these vapours after, so in his reuerset againe from
 the Tropicke, vntill he comes to the Equinoctiall he is
 dissoluing, and clearing the same againe, all which ob-
 seruing as a naturall man, I command to the ingenious
 practitioner, either to amend, or make vse of; And in
 my selfe, with humble thankefulnesse giue glory to
 God, who shewes his almighty power to these vnbeline-
 ing people, that in regard, they will not accept of that
 pleasing, and peacefull intelligence of our louing and
 meeke Sauiour his blessed Sonne; they shall feele and
 feare his omnipotent power, in trembling vnder those
 incomprehensible terrors, which as hee saith in *Job*,
 are prepared for his enemies: Againe, if it hath plea-
 sed him to appoint certaine places vpon the earth,
 where more especially those great and fearefull workes
 of his shall appeare, thereby to daunt and keepe down
 the hawty aspirings of sinnefull man; how much are
 wee bound to praise, and acknowledge his cuerlasting
 goodness, in not seating vs and our habitions vnder

They heare &
 speak of Christ
 but will not be-
 lieue.

Gods mercy to
 vs.

those contagious chymates, and how much more is his great power manifested, that hath appointed bounds, and lymits, as hee saith himselfe of the swelling Seas, so likewise of these fearefull seasons; hethereto shall you come, and shall exceed no further.

And now to addc. comfort vnto vs that are, or shalbe called to trauell these parts: first, the times and seasons are certaine, that men may either auoide them by leauing the countrey, when they are to come, or by preparing themselues with things necessary, bee the better able to endure them, when they are come; of which now wee haue had such experience, as wee can expound things outwardly, by Gods permission requifit and auailable, and inwardly frame our bodies and dispositions to the countrey and seasons agreeable: and this is encouraged with a comfortable resolution, that the continuance is not long, and that wee know the ends, and termination of the season, which before ex-perience, was a fearefull discourager: So I returne backe, to speake of the naturall plants, which following the laborious courses, I was driuen to omit. *adw. b.c.*

A comfort to
the traueler.

Plantans.

Limes.

Orenges.

They haue naturally growing, which is but onely neare the mouth of the riuier, Bononos auery excellent fruit, and they are as delicious, good, and great, as any that are in the West Indies; likewise within that lymit, store of fmall Lemmons, or Lymes, and for O-renge, wee haue seene, and had brought vnto vs, farre vp in the riuier, at some times good store, that shewes there are trees in the countrey, and that they might be stored, if the people were ingeniuous, and either would or could knowe how to plant them: but to speake of things that the whole countrey yeeldeth plentifully, and what is esteemed and set by amongst them, where-

of especially, wee note Palmeta trees, and in some places there are whole grounds or groues of them, the vse whereof is to draw from them a most sweete and pleasant drinke, which we call Palmeta Wine, and as wee approue and like of it to bee toothsome, so likewise in operation, wee find it wholesome; the manner whereof is this, they do cut into the body of the tree holes, in some more, in some lesse, as the tree is in substance, to whichholes, they place a hollow cane cut sloping to goe the neatlier in, into which the iuyce of the tree distilleth, and is conueid, as in pipes, vnto gourdes set handsomely into the ground ready to receive it, which is in lesse then twenty foure houres taken away, and as they please disposed of: now this is of that esteeme, that the vulgar sort may not meddle with, but the principall persons, and therefore they will send of this vnto vs, foure or fiue miles distance, as a curteous present; the tast whereof, doth truely resemble white Wine when it comes first ouer into England, hauing the same sweetnes of tast, and in colour, if they were together, not to be distinguisched; onely this is the misery, it will not keepe aboue one day, for if you reserue of it vntill the morning it will grow sowre, notwithstanding any dilligence that can be vsed; and of this kind there are seuerall sortes and tastes, as there are in white Wines, which the people themselves distinguishe by seuerall names; calling some *Sabbagee, Bangee, Tangee*, Seuerall sortes therof. and other names, as the trees are from whence it comes. Some Palmeta trees, doe likewise carry great store of Apples, which the country people will feede vpon, especially the yonger sort.

And being entred into their good liquor, I must not forget, to speake of the knowledge they haue in

making a compounded drinke, which wee can afford
 A made drinke, to tast, and accept of; and it is made of some corne,
 called *Dullo*. boild and ordered as wee doe our Ale; they call it
Dullo, it is not common amongst them, but when the
 King or principall person will make a feast, he calles all
 the inhabitants about him, and hauing a great gourd
 or two, sometimes three, of this liquour in his presence
 they drinke round, and it is deuided amongst them,
 making an end of all before they part, and it is of that
 operation, it will warme their braines, and set their
 tongues a working: the poore *Fulbye* finding that wee
 affect it, will many times watch for a priuate conuey-
 ance, but if the Blackes meete with him, they will sure-
 ly drinke it, and send him home againe, hauing lost his
 market; Now because I speake of gourdes, which are
 growing things, it is fit I tell you, they doe grow, and
 resemble iust that wee call our Pumpion, and in that
 manner are placed, and carried vpon their walles and
 houses, being of all manner of different sorts; from
 no bigger then an egge, to those that will hold a bu-
 shell, and the necessary vse they haue of them, to eate,
 and drinke, and wash their clothes in, with divers o-
 ther very fit occasions, giues the iust cause to preserue
 them although the meate, or substance that growes
 within them is to bee throwne away, in regard of the
 extreame bitternesse, whereof the shell it selfe so sa-
 uours, as no vse can be made, vntill it be perfectly sea-
 soned; and they haue likewise growing Pumpions in
 the selfe same manner wee haue, and in like case they
 doe conuert to sustenance: But to rise higher from
 the ground; they haue likewise great store of Locust
 trees, which growing in clusters of long cods toge-
 ther in the beginning of *May*, growes to his ripenes,
 which

Gowdes.

*and Jersie
Bordu
as you may*

Loculte.

which the people will feede vpon, especially the younger sort, if they can make shift to get them downe, the trees beeing bigge, and of a good heighth; with this I must ioyne hony, which doth appeare likewise to growe; and the countrey is verie full, wherin the people vse one of the ingenious parts I see amongst them, for vpon those great trees, which are growing about their houses, in many places you shall haue them make baskets of reedes and sedge, which they will make fast, on the out bowes of the tree, and in those the Bees will come and breed, whereof in time they receiue the profit, hauing so many baskets on some convenient trees, that in our ignorance, before wee knew it, being distant of, we might conceit it was some fruit the tree had yeelded; also in holes of hollow trees, amongst the woods still bees are plenty, so that another *John Baptist*, if any were, might in this place aud that with plenty, receiue his full of *Locust* and wild hony.

Wild hony.

And for trees of great and large bodies, they be here, especially one sort, which doth carry vpon a long stalke, a great and round fruite, yeelding a kinde of pleasing pith within: Whereupon the Baboones and Munkyes vse to feede; whereof there had neede be store, in regard of their number, as I shall declare hereafter: and some of these trees retaine that bignesse, that sixe men by sadoming can hardly compasse: there are other huge trees, one whereof doth carry a stony apple, which being through ripe, to eate is tolerable, and serues if hee fall to feede the wilde swine, but that is in place, where the Baboone is a stranger: And I will conclude their fruities, with that

Munkies meat.

A stony apple.

which is in most esteeme amongst them; which is a
fruite in proportion, much like our bigger sort of
chesnuts, flat on both sides, but hath no hard shell on
the outside, they call them *Golz*, and we Nuts: the taste

This fruite is of him, when he is bitten, is extreme bitter, but the
great esteeme.

operation of him, is with them so set by, that ten is a
present for a King: this operation we finde, that after
we haue eaten of him downe, notwithstanding his
bitter taste, the water wee drinke presently after, al-
though it be out of the Riuier, shall haue a relish like
white wine, carrying that sweetnesse, as if it were mixt
with suger; and likewise the Tobacco wee take pre-
sently after, shall haue that sweetenesse one would
much admire: other operation we finde none, yet so
doe they esteeme them that the auncient persons ha-
uing lost their teeth, and not able to bite it, haue mor-
ters wherewithall carryed to bruise it, that they may
not be hard of the Iuice, and comfort of it; neyther
are they for the common people: Fifty, of these nuts
in the habitation where we dwelt, presented to the
King, would buy a wife, and many times as a wonder-
full great present, I haue had sixe of them sent me;
howbeit, we neuer sawe any of them grow, neither
are they, as they say amongst them, but brought from
another people, and they are of most valem, still the
lower, and neerer the mouth, yet there they bee, and
the Portingals will make, as if they bring them into
the Riuier, by a trad: they haue in a great baye, be-
yond *Cacheo*, where they meeet with a people, that
brings them gold, and many of these nuts; and this
we can say, that when we were at the highest part of
the riuier, the people brought them abundantly vnto
vs, and did wonder much, we made no more esteeme

They are not
growing with-
in the limit we
saw.

Great store
brought vs,
when we were
aboue.

or care to buy them: but where they grow, or whence they had them, wee are yet ignorant, although the Portingall affirmes, they come from the golden countrey, neither will they last, or continue by any knowledge we haue to keepe them, being subiect to wither, or be eate with wormes, as by tryall I prooued, keeping of them, to haue shewed in England, as I much desired. They haue neither Onyons, nor Garlike: howbeit, Garlike is a thing they much desire, wherewith we see them rather rub their heads and bodies, then affect to feede on: neither haue they any herbs, or flowers, which either for taste or smell they c-
 steeeme, but onely one called *Binning*, which carry-
 ing a sharpe, or sowre taste like Samphire, we vsed for This is like our
water Lilly.
 sauce, and that they seeing, would ordinarily bring vnto vs: howbeit when we came vpon diuers mountaines, and sundry woods, wee should retaine such sweete sinells, as would be very pleasing; from whence we concluded the Bees did gather, and make vp their hony. And I will make my conclusion of the Plants amongt them, with that which vnto me brought admiration; which was a tree, or bush, commonly growing vpon the toppe of the *River* banke, resembling much our great Barbery bushes, onely having a little ragged leafe, whereunto comming, with all the diligence might bee devised, not to touch or moue it, but onely with all gentlenesse, betweene your fingers and thumbbe, touching a leafe, the whole boode should presently close vp euery leafe together, as if they feared and found themselues offended: but if you toucht or stird a little sprigge, the whole tree The sensible
tree.
 Whereof taking especiall notice, wee did allow it to be

be the sensible tree, of which auncient authours haue written; whiche we did obserue to carry a kinde of yellow flowers like our hedge roses: with the straungenesse whereof concerning plants, I here conclude my story.

The discourse of the wild beasts.

AND now I am to speake of the vvoid beasts the countrey is stored withall, whereof I am to begin vwith those that are rauenous and offensiue, kee-
ping the people in dread, and as his pleasure requires the Lyon is first, whereof there are very many, which we can speake by perfect knowvledge; although we cannot say, eyc-vvitnesse, for our gracious God hath so ordained, that those beasts vwhich are most tyran-
nous to others, and boldest against man, as ashamed of their bloody actions, notwithstanding their able-
nes and strength, doe shut themselues vp in the bovv-
els of the earth all the day time, as it were confinde
from the glorious light of the Sunne, beeing one of
Gods comfortablest creatures; So that in the
night, is their times of walking, and our know-
ledge of them, is by their roarings and noyse they
make, whereby one beast is distinguisht from an
other, but the Lyon is more especially to be taken
notice of, besides his owne voice, in regard of a ser-
uant hee hath sometimes two or three that doe at-
tend him, which we doe call the little Iacke All: it
is a little blacke shagge-heard beast, about the big-
nesse of a small spaniell, which so soone as the Eue-
ning comes, hunts and busles about for the prey,
and comanag on the foot, followes the sent with

All rauenous
beasts in the
day time keepe
their deances.

The Lyon.

His small ser-
vant.

open

open crye, to which the Lyon being master huntsman giues diligent care, and applyes himselfe to follow, for his owne case and aduantage; if it so happen the Iacke All, be weary, or set vp his chace besote the Lyon come in, he howles mainely out, to shew the estate he stands in, and then comes the haughty Lyon, and ceazeth on the weary prey: for as it is written of the Lyon in his pride, if hee saile of his prey at thre jumps, he scornes to pursue, or toyle himselfe after it: and being ceazd, he remaines feeding, making a kind of grumbling noyse: whilst his small seruant stands barking, and yalping by, attending vntill his Master hath feasted, and then hee falls vpon the remainder. And this, as we heare, and receiue from the countrey people; so likewise it is affirmed vnto vs by our owne trauailes: for as we had occasion when the tydes fell out to trauaile vp the Riuier in the night; and likewise many times to ride all night at an Anker in the Riuier against desert places, we did obserue the noyse, and hunting of this Iacke All, and likewise note the reply, and answer of the Lyon, insomuch, as it was a commonn word amongst vs, who will goe on shore, and accompany the Master huntsman.

There are Ounces and Leopards great store, whereof by reason of the many dennes wee see vpon the land, we may discerne the print of the foot, remaining vpon the holes mouth, beeing able to assure vs what is within, as also the countrey people doe bring many of their skinnes vnto vs to sell, how euer Ounces, and Leopards, they light vpon them; for by their owne valour, sure they dare not, and by their ingenious capacities, I beleue they cannot devise any course to lessen their company.

His manner of hunting.

The causes of our knowledge.

The Ounce
dangerous.

A true tale of
a Child.

company. The Ounce doth seeme to bee more rauenous, or dangerous vnto them, then either Lyon or any others, and makes more spoyle vpon them, as they doe complaine, I was shewed a child there, which the mother gaue sucke vnto, who early in a morning going neare to her house to a spring to fetch water, had laid her child wrapt in a Cloath without her dore vpon a matte, as they vse to doe, and there came a hungry Ounce, who it seemed had mist his nights prey, and tooke vp the cloath and childe, and runne his wayes, the mother met him, and with wofull outcry pursued him, and as it chanced he tooke the way to come right vpon the place, where the Father of the child with other people were labouring in the field, who with roaring voyces run after him, the Ounce still ran away, keeping his hold, but as it chanced, the child dropt forth of the cloath, and the father running after, recovered it, and tooke it vp, the Ounce carryed cleane away the cloath, and the man brought backe the child to the mother; the which wee our selues haue both seene and handled: and so bold and fierce is the Ounce, that many times in the night, hee hath driven a small dogge wee had, where we dwelt on shore to our bed sides by a hole he had through our straw vvalles, barking and running vnder our beds, not daring to looke out, howsoever wee encouraged him, vntill wee were faine vwith firebrands in our hands to goe abroad, and so feare him avvay: and many more are there of night enemies, vwhich vwatch and looke after their carefull huswifery, amongst which especially is the great Civit Cat, and the Porcupin, vwho are carefull purueighers for any outlying poultrey, vwho sevvy early in the morning.

Civit Cat.
Porcupin.

ning is their discouerie, the Cattes by the print of their feete left in the sand, and the Porcupine by his quills, which are shed, and many times taken vp in plenty; and so I end with their night enemies, and as I stand concited, cruell acquaintance, because what after I deliuer, is vpon such beasts, as walke, and shew themselves by day: and howsoever, they stand in feare of them, it is rather out of a timorousnesse, in the people, then any willingnesse in the beast.

The first whereof is the Elephant, whose presence indeed, as he is a wilde beast, may euen to a strong person giue a iust amazement; and such is the feare, the countrey people in generall, haue of them, that by all possible meanes, they seeke to shunne and flicke from them, yet such is the great abundance the Countrey doth yeeld of them, that they are ouer all places, and wheresoever you come, you shall find the footing and apparent shew they haue beene there, though not presently to be seene: and notwithstanding those great abundance of wilde ones, they haue not any of them tame, or vnder command: as in other places of the world they haue, which certainly proceeds from the feare they conceiue of them: much, and great is the spoiles they doe them, both among their corne, and especially in their Cotton grounds, going in small companies together, whereof I haue seene sixteene verie great ones, besides young ones that suckt, and others that were of middle statures; the proportion of the greatest I leaue you thus to conjecture of: the reeds or sedge, that grows naturally in euery place, is higher above our heads, then the arme of a tall man

man can well reach; and halfe the body of those Elephants, is aboue the reedes, their naturall feeding is amongst this fedge, but more especially, they doe browse vpon trees, whereof in the woods, you shall find store by them pulld downe, and that of bigge bodies, and round substance; the manner whereof I must relate, to correct the mistaking, which is most common in picturing the Elephant, whose two great teeth are commonly set in his lower iaw, carrying them voward, as a Bore doth his tusks, which is contrary, for he carries them downward, and with them breakes downe the trees, for after with his truncke he hath bended the toppe, he haspes ouer his two teeth, so as one or other muft needs giue way, and that is the reason, that among those multitude of teeth, that are brought ouer, so many broken teeth, and crackt and shaken are amongst them, for if the tree be too strong, the tooth giues way, and so the people find many iunkes and peeces, which they sell vnto vs, & the abundance of those teeth, that are yearly brought from thence, may satisfie what store of these beasts are in the country; for as I haue spoken with many, who considering the great store are brought away, haue conceiued, they had shed their teeth, as Staggies doe mew their hornes, which directly is nothing so, but by the death of the beast, the teeth are gotten; what casuall deaths they are subiect vnto wee are ignorant: and for any practize of the peoples, too much feare possessesthem, so farre as we haue seeuen, one place alone excepted, which I will manifest vnto you: within fourre miles where our habitation was, there stood a good spatiuous plantation,

He browses
like a deare.

tion, the Commander whereof we called *Ferambra*, who was alwayes a friend of ours; as we were in our dwelling, vpon our Christmasic day, at dinner; where (God be praised) wee had varieties of meate: to mend our fare, iust in the dinner time, there came four blacke people vnto vs, whereof two were laden, and had great gourds vppon their heads, as much as they could stand vnder, the one full of Palmeta wine, the other of raw flesh, which were Presents sent me from this *Ferambra*, who sent me word, hee had killed an Elephant, and had sent me some part thereof; our daintie stomachs looked asquash at such grosse flesh, yet I receiued it kindly, and gaue it away to our blacke neighbours, who eat it very merrily. The next day I went to *Ferambra* as house, & the fashion of the Country is to entertain vs, with their best prouision of dier, amongst which we had Elephants flesh, whereupon both my selfe, and consorts that were with me, fed very heartily, and found it good and sauoury meate: I desired to know how he killed them; And he shewed me one of his blacke people, and sayd, There was none but hee alone durst doe it; and taking downe a lauclin, which hung in the house, the stiffe some ten foote long; the Iron or head whereof was bound vp in a cloth, which he opened and shewed me, and it was laid with poysone all ouer; he sayd, his manner was, when hee saw the Elephants feeding in the high sedge, he would steale in amongst them, & by creeping, still keeping himselfe behinde them, he would recover so neare, as to strike his lauclin into the body of the beast, and leauing it there, take to his heeles, and through the long reeds scape away: and

the warme bloud dissoluing the poysone vpon the Iauelin, it presently spreads it selfe, to the cruell torture of the beast, the extremitie whereof killes him; the people in the meane time, vpon trees, and places of aduantage, being set round about to watch him, and so soone as he is downe, come to him, presently cutting away so much of the flesh as is inflamed with the poysone, which they throw away, reseruing the rest for their owne sustenance:

I brought two
of these tayles
away with me. you see I haue tailes heere hanging vp; And except
in this place, I never heard but the people were
wondrous fearefull of them: the experiance where-
of, was in those blacke people, I had in my boate
when I went vp the River: It was my manner, as I
cou'd with conuenience, to aduenture and set vp-
on such as wee met withall, but my Blacks would
alwayes tremble, and runne away; and many seve-
rall attempts I had vpon them, wherein I must say,
as I found, that they were as fearefull as a forrest

The Elephant a Stagge, and according to their greatness, went as
fearefull beast.

Swift from vs as they could, which pace was faster,
then a good able man could runne; whereof I had
trall in one great beast, who notwithstanding wee
had shot three times, the bloud running downe his
sides, escapt away from vs, that we lost him, whom
afterwards the people found dead, and brought his
teeth to sell vnto vs; and had wee beeene prouided
accordingly, we might haue made diuers preys v-
pon them: but what wee did, was held in admirati-
on amongst the people, for many would come
downe on purpose to looke vpon vs, and demaund
of our Blackes, whiche was he that durst set vpon an
Elephant.

The peoples
admiration,
we durst set
vpon them.

There

There are also in the Countrey Buffelos, which
are wilde Bulles, and catell of that sort; also wilde
Boores, very huge and great; their colour being
a darke blew, and without doubt he is a very dan-
gerous beast, for hee shewes more boldnesse then
any other, being armed with great and large tusks,
and carrying vp his tufted taile, of a great length,
boult vpright, in a scornefull manner, will walke
from vs.

Buffelos.

Blew boores.

There are likewise large Antelops, and Deare of
all manner of sorts spread ouer the whole countrey,
with beasts of that kind, whose names wee are ig-
norant of; and many strange hydes they doe bring
vnto vs, amongst which there is one beast, whose
hide is fourteene foote of length, of a dunne colour,
and strokt with white. Another sort I must needes
remember, whose great abundance may well put
me in minde, besides their societie and neighbour-
hood, which in our trauell vp the Riuers we were of-
ten acquainted withall, which are, the Babownts
and Munkeys, whereof the countrey hath innume-
rable store, and where they are, they doe goe in
heards, and companies, but are of two societies:
the Munkeys alwaies keep by themselves, and great
and little as they are, onely of that kind confort to-
gether, and euен in Ilands that lye within the Riuers,
they are as frequent as on the mayne, which con-
demnes the report is of them, that they cannot
swimme, but being in the water will drowne pre-
sently, and in my owne knowledge I can affirme,
that having bought a Monkey from the countrey
people, who vs to bring them vnto vs, and sel them
for poore things; being got loose in my boare that

Munkies.

rid.

the warme bloud dissoluing the poysone vpon the Iauelin, it presently spreads it selfe, to the cruell torture of the beast, the extremite whereof killes him; the people in the meane time, vpon trees, and places of aduantage, being set round about to watch him, and so soone as he is downe, come to him, presently cutting away so much of the flesh as is inflamed with the poysone, which they throw away, reseruing the rest for their owne sustenance:

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on them: but what wee did, was held in admirati-
on amongst the people, for many would come downe on purpose to looke vpon vs, and demand of our Blackes, whiche was be that durst set vpon an Elephant.

The peoples
admiration,
we durst set
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There

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gerous beast, for hee shewes more boldnesse then
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*Buffelos.**Blew boores.*

There are likewise large *Antelops*, and *Deare* of *Antelops*,
all manner of sorts spread ouer the whole countrey,
with beasts of that kind, whose names wee are ig-
norant of; and many strange hydes they doe bring
vnto vs, amongst which there is one beast, whose
hide is fourteene foote of length, of a dunne colour,
and strokt with white. Another sort I must needes
remember, whose great abundance may well put
me in minde, besides their societie and neighbour-
hood, which in our trauell vp the River we were of-
ten acquainted withall, which are, the *Babownes*
and *Munkeys*, whereof the countrey hath innume-
rable store, and where they are, they doe goe in
heards, and companies, but are of two societies:
the *Munkeys* awaies keepe by themselves, and great
and little as they are; onely of that kind conforde
together, and euен in Islands that lye within the River,
they are as frequent as on the mayne, which con-
demnes the Report is of them, that they cannot
swimme, but being in the water will drowne pre-
sently, and in my owne knowledge I can affirme,
that hauing bought a *Monkey* from the countrey
people, who vs to bring them vnto vs, and sel them
for poore things; being got loose in my boare that

Munkies.

rid in the middle of the Riuers, hee leapt into the water to swimme on shore, and being pursued by one of our men, who swamme after him, hee did dite vnder water, diuers and sundry times, before he could recover him.

Babowne a
strange story.

But to speake of the Babowne, I must say, it is a wonderfull thing, to obserue a kind of common wealth that is amongst them; they haue none but their owne kind together, and are in heardes, of three or four thousand in a company; as they trauell, they goe in rancke, whereof the leaders are certaine of the greater sort, and there is as great, and large of them, as a Lyon, the smaller following, and cuer now and then as a Commaunder a great one walkes; the females carry their yong vnder their bellies, except shee haue two, and then one vnder, the other aboue. In the rear comes vp a great company of the biggest sort, as a guard, against any persuing enemy, and in this manner doe they march along: they are very bold, and as we passe in the riuer, when we come neare their troupes, they will get vp into the trees, and stand in gaze vpon vs, and in a kind of collericke humour the great ones will shake the trees, and with his hands clatter the boughes in that fashion, as it doth exceed the strength of a man, to doe the like, barking, and making a noyse at vs, as if they were much offended, and in this manner, many times they will follow vs along, and in the night time, where wee ride at an ancker take vp their stands, or lodgings on the mountaine topes, or on the trees that are aboue vs, whereas we heare their gouernment: for many times in the night you shall heare such a noyse of many of their voyces together, when instant-
ly one great voyce exalte it selfe, and presently all are hush,

A gouernment
amongst them

bush, and the noysc is dasht, so as we were wont to say, Maister Constable speakes ; likewise when wee are a shore and meete with these troupes, on a sudden the great ones will come forward, and seeme to grin in our faces ; but offer vp a gunne, and away they packe. One of our people one day as we came neare the shore in our boate, and a troupe of these shauers, being ga- zing on vs, made a shot and kild one of them, which before the boate could get on shore, the others had taken vp betwixt them and carried quite away, but we haue kild of them, which the countrey people doe much desire, and will eate very heartely ; wherein I hope never to take their part : And lastly let mee tell you that wee haue scene in the desert places they vse, The people of the Country eate them. trees and plants, wound and made vp together in that artificiall manner, and wrought together with that thicknes ouer head, to keepe away the sun, and shade the ground, which hath bin beaten, & smoothed vnderneath, and all things in the manner and shape of an excellent arbour, which place they haue only vled, and kept for their dancing and recreation ; that no man living that should haue come by chance, and scene the same, without knowledge of these vnlu- ky things, but would haue confidently supposed, it had, and must haue bee the handy worke of man ; which some wayes confirmes the opinion the Spa- The Spaniards opinion of niard holds of them, and doth not sticke to write them. it, that they are absolutely a race and kind of peo- ple, who in regard they will not bee brought to worke, and liue vnder subiection, refuse to speake, and so he reports of them.

And to conclude, amongst their multitude of wilde beasts, we haue enquired amongst them : es-

The peoples
report of a
Vnicorne.

pecially, when I was at the highest in the country, whether they could tell or report of a Vnycorne, setting foorth vnto them a beast, with one onely horne in his forchead, and certaintely they haue told me, that higher within the land there is a beast, which hath one onely horne in the same manner, but describe the beast, to be both about the colour and bignesse of a vallow Deare, and the horne to be about the length of their armes, and no otherwise, which is nothing like to the description of a Vnicorne, as he is with vs set out, if there bee any such beast; wherof indeed I am very doubtfull, and so I am come to the last, which is to deliuer what land fowle, and of that nature, there doe remaine wilde as we haue scene amongst them.

The discourse of land fowle.

AMONGST such fowle and birds that remaine and liue vpon the land, in our trauels vp the River, and our daily walkes and trauels vpon the shores, our indraught being so many hundred miles, wee never saw any Estriches, neither did any of the country people, euer bring any of their feathers to barter, or sell vnto vs, so as it appeares plainly there is none of them in these parts, notwithstanding in the River of Senega, which is to the Northward, and likewise againe more Southerly, vpon the Sea coast of *Affrica* great store: Therefore the greatest bird or fowle we see, is called a *Stalker*; who by reason of his long legs and necke, when he stands upright, is in height taller then a man, his body in substance is more then an indifferent lambe which wee

The Stalker.

doe

doe feede vpon, and finde it somewhat a dry meate, but well allowed for nourishment, and by the countrey people much esteemed of: The especiall desire we haue to kill them, is in regard of some feathers he hath, which being taken in due time, and so preserued, are heere at home esteemed and worne.

The next in greatnessse, is called a Wake, in regard of the great noyse hee makes when hee flyeth, ^{The wake} which resembleth what he is called by, and of these there is great abundance, who for the most part liue vpon their Rice grounds, and in those times do them great spoyles: they are very good to eate, and is a bird of a great stature, hauing the vpper part of his head carrying a beautifull shew, with a pleasing tuft on his Crowne, which I haue seeneworne by great personages here at home.

There is infinite store of another sort of excellent birds which wee call Ginney Hennes, in bignesse ^{Ginney hens} much about our Pheasants, and in beauty answerable; his feathers being all laid ouer him like vnto eyes, in a pleasing fashion, they are all the countrey ouer, and in flockes of many hundreds together; their food is vpon their corne grounds, keeping close together, insomuch as we haue killed eight of them at one shoote, they are an excellent meate, and many of these are brought into England, and giuen as presents to those of note, and worthy persons who preserue and keepe them for their rarenesse, as birds of pleasure: And in the very like abundance they haue Patrides, whose colour is not beautifull, so much as our Patrides here; but onely of a darke feather, and these are likewise all the countrey ouer, where it

Partridges.

is planted, for the most remaining neare their houses, and in the middle of their dwellings, the great plenty of both which kinds, of Gynnes Hennes and Partridges, are some manifest tokens there are no Foxes at all in the countrey, who are in these our parts great enemies to both the kindes of Pheasant and Partridge: and the caufe the keepe so neare the houses, is to preserue them from as subtill enemies, which are the Babownes, and Munkcys, who are no night walkers, and in the day time the recourse of people makes them keepe further off, whereas otherwayes they would not saile to be sharers. There are also great store of Quailes, who are in bignesse as great as a Woodcocke, and from whence it is deriuied I cannot auouch, onely it is saide, they are of those kind of Quailes as fell among the children of Israels tents: thus much I can affirme, they are a pleasing and delightful meate, and in many places, where we haue made abode, they haue accustomed to fall about vs: so as prouided wherewithall to shoote them, mens dycts are mended, euen in a short warning: In all their townes and dwellings likewise store of Pidgeons, which feede vpon the offall of their Corne, in the very doores, yet all are wilde, and of tame Pidgeons they haue no knowledge: I haue with my stone-bow or pellet-bow in two houres killed twenty Pidgeons, euen among their houses, which manner of shooting they haue had in vnderfull admiration: And these birds or fowle nominated, are such that are at all times, and in most places euer neare at hand, and alwayes ready for sustenance if men bee prouided, and wyll take small paine to looke them.

Pigeons.

There

There are likewise in the countrey Parats, but none
good for ought, except the dun Parat with the red
tayle, of which sort you haue some few that come to
speake well: but of Paraquetos there are very many,
and beautifull birds, which are often brought home,
and some few attaine to perfection. Also of smaller
birds great varietie & sundry strange shapes, amongst
which many are in colours, delightfull to the eye, and small birds.
many in notes very pleasing to the eare: there is a-
mongst the variety one small bird, which for his strang-
nesse we obserue, hee hath no legges, but two strings
like the bird of *Arabia*, with which he hangs with his
head downward, and hath such resemblance to a
dead leafe, as it hangs on the tree, being direct of that ^{A small bird} colour, whereby vnlesse hee be scene too light, you without legges.
can hardly discouer him, and he doth seeme to take
pleasure to deceiue mens eye-sight, hanging wonde-
rous steddy, without motion, whilst hee is looke af-
ter, and very neare the touching: Likewise another ^{A bird with} four wings,
strange bird there is, which flyeth with four wings ^{about the big-}
we see him not all the day, but an houre before night, ^{nes of a turtle.} Dove.
his two foremost wings are largest, the other are a
pretty distance backward, and beares his body be-
tweene four palpably.

As I speake of these birds, it is very necessary I
should set downe how nature teacheth these little
creatures to prouide for the safety of themselues, and
the young they bring forth, I haue shewed before,
what troupes and multitudes of Babownes and Mon-
keys the countrey is stored withall, vvhich are pro-
fesse enemis to feathered fowle, and therefore in
these little poore creatures, who can make no resi-
stance, Nature hath directed them by Art to prevent
cruelty:

Fructly: Amonst the great variety of strange trees,
 and woods, which the countrey affordeth, whereof
 there is not any, that I can know, or call by an Eng-
 lish name, by saying, this tree doth grow in England:
 there is especially one, who doth exceed in prickles,
 both vpon the body, branches, and armes: euē to
 the outermost small sprigges, many of these grow di-
 stant from the water, and many of them grow vpon
 the banke side, hanging their topes ouer the water:
 we obserue, that of this onely tree, the little Bird makes
 choyse, and not content with his defence of prickles,
 makes vse likewise of his growing ouer the water, and
 on that side which bends to the riuier on the very out-
 side doe they winde their nestes with an owse, or neck,
 which is hollow, made of reeds and sedge, the whole
 nest hanging like a bottle, made fast by the necke, in
 some places so thicke together, that the same side of
 the tree, seemes as it were all couered with thatch; vn-
 to which, if notwithstanding the prickles, the Baboun
 or Munkey durst approach, the feare hee shall haue,
 that the boughes will not beare him, and the fall hee
 is in daunger of, together vwith the fright of the wa-
 ter vnderneath him, is able to daunt him, by vwhich
 natural care he preserues his increase, and speedes bet-
 ter then many times the Parrat doth, for he likewise is
 prouident to make his nest on the outermost smalleſt
 twigge of a tree; but on the land winding it about
 the twigge, so neare, as it will not beare any of his un-
 happy enemies, who notwithstanding are vigilant for
 their owne ends, and by getting vpon vpper boughes,
 will ouerlooke his desired prey, and when hee sees
 they are growne to fill vp the nest, will hazard chari-
 ly as the bough may beare him, and sitting fast with
 his

How the birds
 preserue their
 young, from
 the Babouns,
 and Munkyes.

his two hinder sette with his two hands take up the bough, and shake it in that manner, that either some or all forth of the nest shal tumble, and being down, he gaines them for his labone. Another kind of art, nature hath taught these birds in the high banke, which is steepest ouer the River, whose steepenesse hindres the accessse of these devouertes, they will make holes so artificially round like auger holes, and of that equall distance the one by the other, so thicke as the banke will beare, carrying them at least a yard within the ground, by which places they preferue themselves and their young.

But there are birds of defence such as are hawkes, whereof there is one sort, as large as our Ierfauchon, and these as the people tell vs, will of their owne accords, kill the wild deare by ceasing vpon his head, and hanging fast, doth continue beating with his wings, vntill the deare faintes, and then he preyes vp on him. And likewise of other sorts that liue vpon prey, whose manner of breeding, is in the open trees, and by the continuall watching and attending the nest, they are ready to defend and saue their young. There are no great Eagles but of a kind of small bastard Eagles infinite store, and likewise severall sorts of rauening Kites and Buzzards, whereof the skin of one sort smells wondrous sweet and strong, after the fauour of the Crocodile: These sorts are easily to bee discerned: for if at any time, wee hapned to kill a beast in the woods, whereby any blood were discouered, although there were scarce any one of these rauening birds to be seene, almost instantly, you should haue such troupes of all sorts come in, as were able to denoure the whole carkas, if wet were not present to affront

The habitey of
the Babonne.

Another
means of pre-
servation.

Hawkes that
will kill a Val-
low deare.

Bastard Eagles.

Cruelty: Amongst the great variety of strange trees, and woods, which the countrey affordeth, whereof there is not any, that I can know, or call by an English name, by saying, this tree doth grow in England: there is especially one, who doth exceed in prickles, both vpon the body, branches, and armes: euen to the outermost small sprigges, many of these grow distant from the water, and many of them grow vpon the banke side, hanging their toppes ouer the water: we obserue, that of this onely tree, the little Bird makes choyse, and not content with his defence of prickles, makes vse likewise of his growing ouer the water, and on that side which bends to the riuier on the very outside doe they winde their nestes with an owse, or neck, which is hollow, made of reeds and sedge, the whole nest hanging like a bottle, made fast by the necke, in some places so thicke together, that the same side of the tree, seemes as it were all couered with thatch; unto which, if notwithstanding the prickles, the Baboun or Munkey durst approach, the feare hee shall haue, that the boughes will not beare him, and the fall hee is in daunger of, together vwith the fright of the water vnderneath him, is able to daunt him, by vwhich natural care he preserues his increase, and speedes better then many times the Parrat doth, for he likewise is prouident to make his nest on the outermost smallest twigge of a tree; but on the land winding it about the twigge, so neare, as it will not beare any of his unhappy enemies, who notwithstanding are vigilant for their owne ends, and by getting vpon upper boughes, will overlooke his desired prey, and when hee sees they are growne to fill vp the nest, will hazard charily as the bough may beare him, and sitting fast with

How the birds
preserue their
young, from
the Babouns,
and Munkyes.

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The subtilty of
the Babowme.

Another
means of pre-
seruation.

Hawkes that
will kill a Val-
low deare.

Bastard Eagles.

How the people finde the dead beasts.

The Inhabitants want knowledge to take them.

The Kings man
ser of Haw-
king.

affront them: And the onely meanes the people haue to finde out either Elephant, or any other beast, as they dye, or come to an vntimely end, amongst the thicke woods, or high reedes, is by obscruing and keeping watch to looke out where these rauening birds gather together, which is easilly discerned. the nature of them being to sore, and flye in the aire a lost ouer the place where their prey remaineth, to which place the people repaire, and many times are sharers in the booty: And to shut vp this discourse, that it may appeare how likely it is, these birdes and fowles may well increase; wee doe not see that the people haue any ingenious conceites, either by gins, or otherwise to kill or take of them: but vpon any e- speciall time, when the King is determined to make a feast, they obserue a course to take them, with the rehearsall whereof I will make an end. The greate command is sent, that all people come abroad, and being in the fields, are set, and placed seuerally, of an in different distance, the one vnto the other, when the Partridge, and gynny hennes being sprung or put vp, as their natures are to flye but an indifferent flight, so soone as he lights againe they are ready to runne in, and put them vp, and in this manner still pursuing them, that they are wearyed out, and the people with their hands take them vp, and bring them to the King, euен to that number as may content him, with which their Princely pastime I heere conclude my story.

The Conclusion.

And for a finall end doe earnestly desire, that what

is written may be taken into consideration, thereby to stirre vp a more willing affection to prosecute and goe on in a timely proceeding vpon this hopefull trade, which will craue expedition in regard of these reasons following: First there is, as it were, a certaine combination made betwixt the people aboue and vs, neuer to laile them of a yearlye trade, which they in their parts, (without all doubt) will carefullly expect, and as they haue faithfully promised, will accordingly prouide for, and if in our parts, it should be neglected, may iustly cause them to take a great distrust of our fidelities, which in regard, we are now the first white people they haue seene, and haue from them receiued such faire approbation, may settle a distast for the present very prejudicall, and among such a barbarous people, wee know not whether it may be easily remooued. Againe the course we run, is allowable by our Lawes, fittting and agreeing with the peacefull time we liue in, opposite to no neighbourly loue or amity, neither confronting any forraigne Prince, by entring, or intermedling within any forbidden territories, neither is it done in any warlike, or hostile manner, but by the auncient and free Commerce, that vniteth nations, the course of merchandizing, a commodious exchange answering to either side, wherein an especiall animation is, the certainte knowledge we haue gained in discouering the golden trade of the Moores in Barbary, which was the first incourager and beginning of this businesse, and for which the Aduentures hitherto haue bee[n] laide, through the vncertainety whereof, thos: losses and mischances that haue hapned, sell out, and therefore now should with a more settled resolution be fol-

lowed to regaine, by knowledge, what ignorance miscarried in. And I may ioyne with this, the familiar conuerstation, faire acceptance, and mutuall amiti, we finde the natives to embrase vs withall, not onely celaring our owne doubts, which before knowledge must of necessity be, but likewise disproouing, and altogether confounding the report and speeches of all those, who, to serue their owne ends, gaue out, the people aboue to bee a bloody and dangerous nation.

Againe to aduance the Adventurer, let the alread-
dy knowne and certaine trade be remembred, which
in my owne perfect knowledge I will make good,
(against all Maligners, and secret opposers) that in our
staple and principall commodities, it is not vented,
but at tenne for one profite; and admitte the disco-
very should not prooue; yet there will be found
places of trade sufficient, and that within the limit
offaire recourse, to vent and put of such a rea-
sonable proportion as shall bring a retурne of that ad-
uantage, as shall be able to beare the charge of a
further search, and likewise answer the expectation
here at home of any reasonable minded adventurer,
prouided they doe arme themselves by knowledge,
of what those things are which are vendible, and
likewise how to attaine vnto those places, and or-
der their occasions, where those retурnes are to be
made; whereunto is added that the expectation
is not long, in respect of other voyages, when as
the retурne is such, that within the compasse of
tenne moneths, the whole voyage is to be perfor-
med, both out and home, allowing the ship to bee
set foorth from *London*, and to to make their retur-
ne againe.

More

Morcouer by the last discouery, so many hundred miles vp the River, all which way is perfectly known, and from part to part obserued, and euery reach in order by me set downe, and carefully kept, which may not onely cleare any doubts and difficulties in that already knowne way, but likewise enable the iudgement for passing further, and especially order and giue directions, what boates or vessels are most apt and proper to follow the discouery withall, as well for speedier passage, as also for the most aduan- tage, to a more profitable returne.

And further we may take into consideration, how the times and seasons of the yeare, are vnto vs discouered, that the turbulent and infectious seasons may bee provided for, and men aduised the better to beare them, and prouide for themselues, whereby (as it shall please God to giue a blessing) those inconueniences may bee auoyded, which formerly haue beene fallen into, and things more necessary carried along, which through ignorance heretofore haue beene neglected, together with diuerse other abuses, that by experience, no doubt, may be a- mended.

And lastly, in taking leaue of you the noble gen- tlemen Aduenturers in this hopefull Discouerie, let mee (vnder correction) say vnto you, Be not dis- couraged, let not the iangling dispositions of any, whom your owne wisedomes leades you to see aime onely to make vp their owne ends, dif hear- ten you. And if it please you examine the conditi- on of what is past, which, if I mistake not, may bee this set downe. The first aduenture was lost, and mis- carried through want of Care and Judgement of

those Sea-men and Merchants who had the managing, by ouer-much trust of supposed friends, who should at the very best haue beene no otherwise thought and conceited of, then suspicio[n]ous enimies, who haue now discouered themselues, which will euer stand for a warning to auoyde the like, and trusting them any further: And that is all you haue for that mony.

The second may some-wayes be laid vpon the Sea-men, whose vnderstanding should haue auoyded vnseasonable times, and especially Discretion should haue led them to haue shunned watering in the very height of vnseasonableness; but it may be excused for want of experience, insomuch as there had never beene any triall made, so high in the Riuier before to any effect, to discouer the vnholisomnesse, with the operation thereof, whereby so many of them lost their liues, and brought again another losse vpon you, wherein the power of God was manifested, by whose onely hand they fell; and those few that returned, were sent to testifie, what they had felt and fallen into, whereby you haue gained a perpetuall knowledge, for obseruing seasonable times, for your better proceeding hereafter, the valuation whereof being truly vnderstood, may aduance the imployment, which onely remaineth in that losse, to make you satisfaction.

And for this third and last, wherein mine eyes haue beene a witnesse, how accounts are brought in, and perſected with you, I am ignorant, but I presume, as bad as it was, what with the returne that was made, and the remaynes brought home, of the Cargauen that was sent, you cannot (being iustly

hunly dealt withall) receiue any losse, but for gaine, it was never intended towards you, the whole busynesse being carried by those you gaue credit, and countenance vnto, with an absolute hand, to abate and discourage your desires, for wading further vppon these Aduentures, as by the manner therof appareth, which I haue already particu'arly acquainted you withall, and vnnecessary to be remembred heere; Only this remaines, to make good, what I in carefull duety desired to lay open vnto you, from whence that first intent, of giuing that blow of discouragement vnto you, did arise: you haue beeene since subiect to diuers other encounters, and all occasions are still earnestly pursued, to imbrace that oportunitie, that will giue leaue or way to strike you; And wheras they seeke to discourage you, yet by all publique and secret meanes can be denised, they both haue and doe still addresse themselves, to proceed and goe on in the same aduenture, as you both know, and haue had iust cause to except against. And apparent it is, that notwithstanding you in your generous dispositions haue falle downe by the losse; yet there is that haue gained. But allowv (if it please you) all had beeene lost, if you shall againe consider, vwhat charges and expences haue beeene layd foorth, and disbursed in Discoueries of this nature, nay in those of lare lesse expectation; vwith the recoueries and satisfaction, that afterwvards they haue made, euen to this our native Countrey, vwhereof I forbear examples, in regard they are not hidden from your true and ingenious knowledge: Only in regard of some great resemblance, that may be to this intended busines,

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I may commend to your considerations, the voyage
into *Musconic*, wherein the Marchants haue that
long passage of so many hundred leagues vp a Ri-
uer, and by a customary trade, is brought to be
held as an ordinary passage, the Countrey, being
fitted accordingly, by which vse, it is now no other
wayes vnto them, then (as wee may terme it heere)
our Westernne passages vp the River of *Thames* ;
wherein were more probability for the attaining of
this we ayme at, in regard our River is at all times
open, and not subiect to cold, nor those extreme
frosts, which to the *Muscony* trade, are so great hin-
derers : So that if you would conclude amongst
your selues, of a sufficient stocke, and be armed
with a bancke, the ground of merchandizing, to
follow resolutely your vndertaken enterprize, For
so much as to mee belongeth, I dare affirme, you
are vpon the most promisingst occasion, that euer
in our little Iland was vndertaken, most especiall
considering by how smal a charge it maybe perfec-
ed wherin as experience hath made me the Writer
to acquaint you with each particular, So likewise
I offer my selfe vp, both with my life and fortunes,
euen with my vt ermost indeuours, in your be-
halfes, (by Gods especiall blessing) to bring to
perfection, what I haue heere related,
which is left with my selfe, to
your worthy con-
siderations.

F I N I S.

